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CSSR DELEGATE HAILS SOVIET ARMS CUT PROPOSAL

LD301534 Prague CTK in English 1302 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 30 (CTK) -- The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have developed recently great activity in the sphere of disarmament, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna disarmament conference, Ludek Handl, said here today. An example of this activity is the Soviet proposal of April 18, concerning a considerable limitation of conventional weapons in Europe. Positive results in Vienna would undoubtedly contribute the an all-European troops and arms limitation, he said. However, the Vienna disarmament talks can contribute to the creation of more stable relations and to the strengthening of peace and security only if practical measures are taken to reduce human and material means of waging war, he said.

The Czechoslovak delegate further pointed to the fact that the NATO countries are not ready to commit themselves to any reduction or limitation of arms since this would be at variance with plans for increasing their military potential. However, he expressed the hope that the NATO countries will change their stand on this subject. Spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation Jozef Sestak told journalists today that the main obstacle to progress at the Vienna talks is the stand of the West favouring an agreement with minimal disarmament and maximum control. Through this "control" it wants to get a record of the defence capability and the defense structure of the Warsaw Treaty states, he said, adding that the socialist countries cannot agree with such a proposal since it concerns their security.

U.S. POLICY DECRIED AT BRUSSELS MEETING

LD301843 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 30 (CTK correspondent) -- The present policy of the United States is in sharp contrast to the spirit of last year's Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and cooperation and deputy chairman of the Fedral Assembly, Bohuslav Kucera stressed here today. Addressing a two-day session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which opened here today, he pointed out that Washington's only response to the significant Soviet disarmament proposals is the further speeding up of preparations for the militarization of outer space and development of new types of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Member of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation Ivo Frana informed the delegates of the recent Prague meeting of representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the GDR Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the FRG Social Democratic Party which resulted in a joint appeal for the liquidation of chemical arsenals in central Europe. The Czechoslovak delegate called on the members of the committee to use their authority to support the implementation of this plan whose aim is to open a process of the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction on the European territory.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA PEACE MEETING 22 MAY

AU2806OL Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 86 pp 1, 2

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the opening session of the international meeting "For Triumph of World Peace and Security" in Sofia on 22 May -- uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed friends, dear comrades, first of all please allow me to greet you most cordially on behalf of the State Council and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to wish you fruitful work.

We are happy that Sofia, our capital, is once again hosting an international meeting of agrarian and other democratic parties and organizations from all continents, devoted to the issues of detente, peace, and security throughout the world.

I AM SURE THAT YOUR COLLECTIVE APPEAL TO THE WILLINGNESS AND SENSE OF THE PEOPLES TO LIVE WITHOUT WARS, AND IN PEACE, UNDERSTANDING, AND FRIENDSHIP, WILL RESOUND ONCE AGAIN FROM THE HIGH ROSTRUM OF THIS MEETING.

I accepted your invitation to participate in your present meeting with a sense of sincere satisfaction. I also thank you for the opportunity granted to me to share my thoughts, considerations, emotions, and concerns, at such an authoritative international forum.

I think that you will agree with me that there is hardly a realistically thinking politician or statesman who can be indifferent to the problems you are discussing.

Friends, the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] ended a short time ago.

-- You were acquainted with the activity of the BZNS and with the tasks which the Bulgarian united agrarians are solving now and will solve in future together with the communists and the entire working people.

-- WE ARE HAPPY THAT THE 35TH BZNS CONGRESS TOOK PLACE AT A HIGH LEVEL. By this I mean the introductory speech of Comrade Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary, the statements of the delegates, and the decisions adopted by the congress.

THE BCP IS PROUD OF ITS LONGSTANDING, LASTING, AND FRUITFUL UNITY OF ACTION WITH THE BZNS -- BOTH IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND CAPITALISM, AND IN CONSTRUCTING THE NEW SOCIETY.

We, Bulgarian Communists are consistent, honest, and loyal to the end to our allies, who are making their contribution to the all-people cause. This is our attitude toward the BZNS -- an original formation in our political history and our time, and a fraternal alliance, with which the BCP is working in full understanding and unity of action.

WHAT DETERMINES THIS UNITY OF ACTION BETWEEN THE BCP AND THE BZNS, AND WHAT ARE ITS MOST CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

-- Our unity of action is historically predetermined.

-- It was born in the 1920's when fascist reaction began its attack. We are linked together by the cruel and bloody historical lesson that when ever our forces have been disunited, this has been to the detriment of both communists and united agrarians, and to the detriment of the Bulgarian working people.

-- It strengthened during the harsh years of antifascist struggle, for freedom, democracy, and socialism.

-- It developed into a new qualitative degree during the decades of socialist construction, while implementing deep transformations in life.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BCP AND BZNS ARE BASED?

-- Common trends in achieving goals and implementing tasks, which means, equal responsibilities both in successes and shortcomings. Speaking of equal responsibilities, I shall note that we, communists, and our allies from the BZNS are in the same situation while reporting mistakes -- there are no privileged people in this area!

-- Respect for the right to take independent decisions and participate independently in the common cause -- the construction of socialism.

-- Extreme mutual confidence between the two parties, simultaneously, THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE BZNS and its figures and cadres are especially beneficial in our sociopolitical life.

-- In the management of society and the state;

-- In cultural and educational work among the people;

-- In developing socialist democracy;

-- In solving topical tasks of the comprehensive construction in our country;

-- In international activity -- for consolidating understanding and friendship among peoples, and for world detente and lasting peace.

We do not conceal the fact that we like this "model" of unity of action. We do not keep it secret. On the contrary, we are always ready to offer it as experience and an example, and precisely because of this we have not "patented" it.

I would like to declare also from this rostrum: We are grateful to the BZNS and its leadership headed by Comrade Petur Tanchev, and to the united agrarians for their confidence in the BCP and their contribution to the comprehensive progress of the people's Republic of Bulgaria. WE ARE DEEPLY CONVINCED THAT ALSO IN FUTURE THE BCP AND BZNS WILL WORK FOR THE FURTHER PROGRESS OF OUR MOTHERLAND IN FRATERNAL UNITY OF ACTION AND IN AN EVEN MORE RALLIED AND PURPOSEFUL MANNER.

Dear guests, esteemed comrades, as you know, the 13th BCP Congress took place recently.

We are satisfied with its work and results.

The congress concretized and enriched the BCP program for constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and worked out the strategy, approaches, and roads of turning our country into a highly developed socialist country, capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century. As you can see we face now new and high goals.

Relying on our hitherto successes and the significant quantitative accumulations and deep qualitative changes achieved along the road to socialism, we now pose ourselves the task of accelerating the pace of our economic development, by increasing the national income and the social productivity of labor 2 to 2.5 times by 1995, and 3 to 3.5 times by the end of the century.

We understand that this is a complex and difficult task. We are however firmly determined to implement it with the efforts of all our people.

In this context:

-- We are mobilizing all our internal resources, and the entire potential of the nation;

-- We are conducting a course of implementing the scientific-technical revolution, a fundamental technological renewal, and priority development of scientific branches, production processes and products.

-- We are perfecting economic mutual relations and social management with a view to developing social democracy in the economy, the political system, and in all areas of life.

-- We are expanding our participation in the international division of labor and especially in economic and scientific-technical integration with the fraternal socialist countries.

This is our goal. It is steadily subjugated to our main task -- to constantly increase the material and intellectual standard of living of our people.

However, these, dear guests, are so to speak, our internal problems. Now please allow me to share with you some thoughts on the theme which has brought us together here.

We are living in a complex, tense, and alarming time. As you know today mankind HAS NO MORE IMPORTANT TASK THAN TO PROTECT PEACE, WHICH MEANS, LIFE ON EARTH.

THIS IS THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS, IT IS THE VITAL PROBLEM OF THE GOVERNMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS, AND THE PEOPLE, AND IT AFFECTS EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN.

-- As is well known, the contemporary world is a mosaic of states with different social and political systems, different degrees of development, and different cultural traditions. This mosaic is so diversified, that it can hardly be classified in different schemes.

-- The mosaic of problems facing mankind is also diversified.

They all are important, urgent, and none can be underestimated.

However, I believe that you will agree with me that the problem of peace and security stands above everything else today. MAN MUST SIMPLY BE A REALIST, in order to understand this.

Therefore, the first issue that I would like to touch upon is the issue of the REALITIES OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD.

TODAY THE MAIN AND DETERMINING FACTOR IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE EXISTENCE OF TWO SOCIOECONOMIC SYSTEMS -- THE SOCIALIST AND THE CAPITALIST.

Their existence is a historic fact and a natural phenomenon of mankind's development:

-- the confrontation of these two systems is also natural, because of the differences and contradictions existing between them.

Experience shows that these differences cannot be solved from the position of force, and along a military road. In our time this is even less likely.

Why?

Because now the striving to defeat and annihilate the other side by military power will only lead to liquidation [of] the two systems being liquidated and civilization and life on our planet being annihilated.

IN OUR TIME THE TWO SYSTEMS CAN EITHER EXIST OR PERISH TOGETHER, WHICH MEANS THAT MANKIND AS A WHOLE WILL EITHER SURVIVE OR MEETS ITS PERDITION. THIS IS WHAT HISTORY HAS ORDAINED.

This is the first basic reality.

THE SECOND REALITY IS THE DIALECTICAL UNITY OF THE WORLD.

The world in which we live is characterized, as I have already said, by the existence of different social systems, contradictions which divide them, and in some cases, even confrontations between them. This is one of the facts of our time.

The other fact is the growing mutual dependence and interrelations between states, regardless of differences.

What determines this mutual dependence?

1. The common responsibility and care for saving and protecting life on the planet is the main uniting factor.

2. The world economy is functioning, economic life is acquiring an international character, and the international division of labor is strengthening. These are processes, which positively influence to a different degree the development of the world economy and individual countries.

3. -- In this context, THE ISSUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ALL STATES, AND REMOVING EVERYTHING THAT HINDERS THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD ECONOMIC RELATIONS, BECOMES ESPECIALLY TOPICAL.

All this presupposes:

-- Democratization of economic relations;

-- Removing discrimination and all artificial restrictions in economic mutual relations;

-- Expanding the resources released by disarmament for development, for overcoming backwardness, hunger, sickness, misery, and so on.

4. The contemporary world is characterized by an unprecedented growth of the significance of all-human and global problems:

-- Such are, in addition to the issues of protecting peace and the environment, also the issues of space, mastering the resources of the world's oceans, and so on.

-- These issues cannot be solved by the capacities of one state or a group of states. Cooperation on a worldwide scale is necessary.

THE THIRD basic reality of the contemporary world, in my opinion, is the SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION AND ITS NUCLEAR ASPECT.

We often compare the scientific-technical revolution to the two-faced Janus. There are grounds for this.

This is so because ON THE ONE HAND:

-- The scientific-technical revolution, as a general natural law, has facilitated great achievements for man and mankind. It is the heart of modern progress.

-- We cannot imagine the world's future without it. Therefore every country concerned with its progress is developing this revolution, and will continue to develop it.

IN SHORT: THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS BRINGING A QUALITATIVE LEAP FORWARD IN MANKIND'S PRODUCTION FORCES AND HAS CAUSED A GIGANTIC INCREASE, UNPRECEDENTED AND UNDREAMED OF, IN MAN'S MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL POSSIBILITIES. IT IS CREATING COMPREHENSIVE CONDITIONS FOR THE FUTURE UPSURGE OF CIVILIZATION.

ON THE OTHER HAND:

-- The scientific-technical revolution also caused a qualitative leap forward in the means of destruction and in the military cause.

-- As a result of it for the first time in history man has acquired the possibility to destroy life on earth, including his own life. Thus man has in fact became a hostage of the means of war and destruction created by himself.

-- Under these conditions war became an absurdity.

However, despite all this, the arms race continues. Let me quote some data:

-- At the first special session of the UN General Assembly in 1978 it was noted that MILITARY EXPENDITURES ON A GLOBAL SCALE amount to $400 billion annually. Today, only 8 years later, they have doubled. Again, according to UN data, by the end of the 1980's these expenditures will probably surpass the sum of $1,000 billion.

-- In 1980 the U.S. military budget amounted to $142.5 billion. Now the Pentagon is demanding $313.5 billion from Congress for 1986-87 fiscal year.

Today nuclear weapons have been accumulated in the world which can destroy life on the planet SEVERAL TIMES over.

Consequently, IN THE NUCLEAR CENTURY THE SECURITY OF NO STATE CAN BE GUARANTEED BY MILITARY-TECHNOLOGICAL MEANS. SECURITY IS AN EXCLUSIVELY POLITICAL PROBLEM.

Therefore the new factor now is that there is no alternative to a political solution. The only solution today lies in the political area, in dialogue. I repeat: it is impossible to solve the basic problems of our time by military force. Otherwise we shall commit self-annihilation. We must understand that we are living at an exceptionally responsible time, when the destiny of the planet is at stake.

Esteemed guests, I consider myself a realist, I have no illusions. And please do not have illusions yourself. I do not believe that the confrontation of the two systems will be removed. This is not what I am talking about. The two systems -- socialist and capitalist -- will continue to compete also in the future. However, this competition is possible:

-- Only under the conditions of peace, without wars and without the threat of war;

-- Only as competition in science, technological progress, economic affairs, and all areas of life.

We are talking about PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE under which the following conditions are required:

-- To guarantee the possibility of inhabiting this planet;

-- To preserve its resources, including its most precious resource -- man.

WE FIRMLY DEFEND THE STAND WHICH DEMANDS: TO COMPETE UNDER CONDITIONS OF PEACE AND SECURITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DECENT AND TRULY HUMAN MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING CONDITIONS FOR ALL PEOPLES.

THIS IS POSSIBLE ONLY BY STRICTLY OBSERVING THE PRINCIPLE OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.

How can we describe this principle on which the socialist countries unswervingly adhere?

This principle means:

-- Renunciation of war, the use of force, or the threat to use force;

-- Solution and settlement of controversial issues through negotiations, through dialogue through political methods;

-- The conscientious fulfillment of all obligations arising from the generally accepted principles and norms of international law, from the international agreements that have been signed;

-- The peoples' right to independently decide their own destinies;

-- The strict observance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states and the inviolability of their borders;

-- Noninterference in the domestic affairs of states and mutual respect for legitimate interests.

As is known, the principle of peaceful coexistence was established by Vladimir Lenin. This principle, however, and its very essence, are directly linked to specific historic conditions. In Lenin's time this principle had a different context -- which changed following World War II. Under the newly created conditions today, this principle is assuming new characteristics.

I would like to emphasize this fact in particular. Why?

BECAUSE UNDER PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS A SITUATION WAS CREATED THAT CANNOT BE COMPARED TO ANY OTHER SITUATION OF THE PAST -- when the principle of peaceful coexistence was applied. This is the situation of a fateful alternative for mankind, as I have already stressed.

How can we describe the new features of the principle of peaceful coexistence?

FIRST, The total and final exclusion of war from the life of mankind.

SECOND, Not just good neighborly relations and cooperation -- but A NEW APPROACH in international relations, aimed at stopping the disastrous arms race; aimed at a drastic improvement of the political atmosphere worldwide. If good neighborly relations were sufficient in the past, we are now talking about a QUALITATIVELY NEW cooperation -- which demands that all states, regardless of social systems, rally their efforts, for the sake of peace in order to save mankind.

THIRD, It is not only necessary to maintain a military strategic balance, but constantly to reduce the level of this balance, until the final liquidation of nuclear and conventional weapons.

FOURTH, International scientific-technical cooperation must expand, solely in the interest of peaceful goals, with a view to settling universal human questions, in the interest of a broad exchange of cultural assets, and so forth.

FIFTH, Instead of an information war, there should be active cooperation in the information sector -- for the sake of peace, mutual acquaintance, friendship and comradeship, as well as mutual confidence among the peoples.

ALL THIS DEMANDS A NEW METHOD OF POLITICAL THOUGHT, IT DEMANDS A NEW POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS, A NEW POLITICAL APPROACH.

Thanks to adherence to the principle of peaceful coexistence, we have accumulated useful historical experience.

We are all contemporaries of this development in the international situation, under conditions of adherence to this principle. I, myself being one of the people who for several decades have been part of the living history of this development, have participated in overcoming numerous contradictions and I would even dare to say in overcoming clashes on the international scene. We know how much wisdom and restraint were necessary to avoid certain armed conflicts, in order to develop international relations under a positive aspect.

The progress toward the Helsinki Final Act, which will be remembered in history as an example of political foresight, as confirmation of the principle of peaceful coexistence, involved many difficulties.

The Helsinki Final Act produced positive results because it conformed to the peoples' interests and was in accordance with their will and aspirations. It was no coincidence that, despite the dangerous development of the international situation in recent years, the "Spirit of Helsinki" could not be buried. The experience of this period shows how one should act and where one should go under the present conditions of a tense international situation.

These are, esteemed friends, the realities which transform Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence into the only sensible and acceptable approach.

Under the conditions of the threat of nuclear war it is not confrontation, but PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE THAT SHOULD BECOME A LAW, UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AND OBSERVED BY EVERYBODY, IT SHOULD BECOME A NORM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

I would like to stress, that this norm represents a guiding principle in the approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the question of saving the world from war. This is a realistic and constructive approach.

The world is aware of THE GREAT ENERGY, THE RESTRAINT, AND PERSEVERANCE OF THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP, AS WELL AS OF THE COMPROMISES WHICH THIS SOVIET LEADERSHIP IS MAKING IN ORDER TO STOP THE DANGEROUS PROGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS, AND IN WORLD AFFAIRS, AS WELL.

-- It is energy, perseverance and readiness to achieve understanding that made THE GENEVA MEETING possible, and the summit DIALOGUE between East and West was thus resumed.

-- The scope and universal character of the proposals submitted by the Soviet leadership through Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the gradual reduction and liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of century, the reduction of arms and armed forces in Europe, and the establishment of a reliable control system upon disarmament and others, are well known.

-- The Soviet leadership adopted a courageous and responsible step for a UNILATERAL MORATORIUM on nuclear tests which has been extended several times.

-- The most recent manifestation of real concern for the fate of all mankind is the EXTENSION OF THE UNILATERAL MORATORIUM ON NUCLEAR TESTS UP TO 6 AUGUST, namely up to the date on which more than 40 years ago the first nuclear bomb was fired over Hiroshima.

-- Mikhail Gorbachev once again confirmed his proposal to meet President Reagan as soon as possible in order to reach an agreement on the banning of nuclear tests.

As you know, the 27th CPSU Congress proposed a comprehensive system of international security.

-- Approaches and solutions were worked out that are likely not only to alleviate international tension and international danger, but to free mankind from fear of the future.

There is even more:

THE SOVIET PROPOSALS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO GUARANTEE HUMAN RIGHTS MOST FULLY AND EFFECTIVELY, BEGINNING WITH THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHT -- THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The CPSU peace program proposes to change the outlook of our contemporary world and to create an international order under which not military strength, but cooperation should prevail, under which there will be an extensive change of scientific, technical, and cultural achievements. With the collective efforts of all states favorable conditions could be established in this respect as regards the settlement of the global problems of mankind.

In other words this is a program OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN ACTION.

I think that we are all well aware of the fact that THE SOVIET INITIATIVES AND PROPOSALS ARE NOT A MANIFESTATION OF WEAKNESS, AND EVEN LESS OF FEAR. THEY ARE A MANIFESTATION OF A LOFTY SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FATE OF ALL MANKIND.

-- This is a honest and frank stand, a stand deprived of hidden motives, dictated solely by concern for mankind.

-- This is an example of humanitarianism in practice.

The Soviet proposals are lying on the table. The Soviet Union is prepared to take a risk, and an extreme one at that.

The peoples are entitled to demand that the other side respond to these proposals, sit down at the negotiating table and conduct a dialogue. There is no other alternative.

-- The proposition that the United States is capable of annihilating us with a sudden strike from land, sea, or space is TOTALLY UNREALISTIC. HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES IS CAPABLE OF LIQUIDATING CIVILIZATION!

It is high time to abandon the illusion that the United States would suffer minimal losses in the event of a surprise attack, because such an action cannot help provoking a reciprocal strike. It is perhaps NOT EVEN NECESSARY TO STRIKE SUCH A RECIPROCAL BLOW. The scientists assert that the first nuclear strike will be sufficient to destroy civilization.

The militarist reactionary circles in United States oppose the realistic and constructive approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact and of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as of sober politicians and statesmen form the capitalist countries, with the so-called policy of NEOGLOBALISM.

How can we describe the essence of this policy?

-- It consists above all in the fact that the entire planet and outer space are declared as spheres of American interests and American security. There is no area in the world where there are no U.S. bases.

-- The preparation for "star wars," for the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, are part of this policy;

-- The policy of neoglobalism also includes the militarization of politics and througth; it implies aggressive behaviour on the international scene; it implies the placing of one's own interests above the interests of other participants in international life; it implies the most gross interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

-- Neoglobalism means rejection of good neighborliness and cooperation as principles of universal development, as a philosophy of international relations;

-- It means the violation of relations and cooperating among states;

-- It means the undermining of international institutions, including the United Nations and their organizations;

-- It means to substitute peaceful coexistence by military confrontation;

-- It means shunning a serious, political dialogue.

The policy of neoglobalism is actually directed against the very allies of the United States, and not only against the people in those countries, but even, if you like against capitalism in those countries.

This is a policy that is to the detriment of all mankind.

One of the goals of neoglobalism is to PRESERVE AND PERPETUATE THE SYSTEM OF NEOCOLONIAL EXPLOITATION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE INTEREST OF THE MULTINATIONAL MONOPOLIES; it is aimed at stopping the process of progressive, political and socioeconomic changes in those countries.

Without exhausting the question of neoglobalism, I would like to dwell on that aspect of neoglobalism which is its effect on the developing countries:

-- It increases the unequal trade exchange;

-- It drastically increases those countries' foreign debts, which makes their payment virtually impossible.

Through the policy of neoglobalism -- political manipulation, threats, blackmail, and military intervention -- imperialism is trying to maintain the economic and political dependency of the developing countries as a status quo. Imperialism is above all responsible for the economic backwardness, poverty, and the existence of grave social problems in the majority of those countries.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, NEOGLOBALISM CAN BE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS;

-- A POLICY OF INEQUALITY, OF DIKTAT, AND OF SUBJECTION;

-- A POLICY THAT IS OPPOSED TO PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE;

-- A POLICY THAT PROVOKES AN AGGRAVATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION, A POLICY THAT CREATES SHARP SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL CRISES, ACCUMULATES COMPLICATED AND UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS AND CAUSES AN INCREASE OF THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR DISASTER.

That is why such a trend and such a policy have not and cannot have anything in common with the interests of mankind and with its survival and progress.

Under the present conditions of this alarming situation it is necessary to seriously analyze and learn lessons from the use of space and nuclear technology.

I am talking, more precisely, about the accidents of the "Challenger" space shuttle in the United States and of Chernobyl, and so forth.

The misfortune in Chernobyl showed among other things:

FIRST, what a terrifying force nuclear power is when it escapes human control.

SECOND, The consequences of similar cases do not affect one single country; the struggle to master nuclear power, to liquidate the nuclear threat calls for joint efforts.

THIRD, Certain imperialist circles, including the "seven" in Tokyo, took advantage of this misfortune for their unworthy, slanderous goals, for intensifying nuclear militarism.

As for the Soviet Union, it made REALISTIC AND RESPONSIBLE conclusions for the Chernobyl case and submitted proposals:

-- Since the future of mankind is unthinkable without nuclear power, an order should be established for the safe development of this nuclear power and for its use for the benefit of mankind.

-- There is an urgent need to solve the problems of "military nuclear power." Nuclear weapons of unprecedented destructive force have been accumulated today. The question of their elimination is of decisive importance.

NUCLEAR DISASTER IS A UNIVERSAL THREAT. ITS PREVENTION DEMANDS THE JOINT EFFORTS OF ALL GOVERNMENTS, STATES, PARLIAMENTS, PEOPLES, POLITICAL PARTIES, MASS PEACE AND ANTI-MISSILE MOVEMENTS, THE EFFORTS OF SCIENTISTS, AND OF ALL PEOPLES IN THE WORLD REGARDLESS OF THEIR CLASS, NATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL, AND RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

-- We, all peace-loving people on the earth, highly appreciate the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement, their efforts to improve the international political atmosphere.

-- We greet the efforts of all those parties and movements which you are representing at this international meeting.

It is our common duty to wage an energetic and purpose-oriented struggle for total ban on nuclear tests, for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

-- This is the great goal for the sake of which we must work and struggle. THIS IS THE URGENT DEMAND OF THE ERA IN WHICH WE LIVE.

Dear friends, it is a well-known fact that communications are an ancient necessity of the human race. Experts assert that, thanks to human relations, man has developed as a social being;

-- In order to exist people have communicated with each other and are communicating as inhabitants of settlements, as social classes, as races, as nations, and as states;

-- In order to exist and to advance people have exchanged values, technologies, and discoveries, as well as their cultural assets.

There is even more to add in this respect:

-- There is a universal law for expanding the limits of communications from local and regional forums to present-day COMMUNICATIONS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ALL MANKIND;

-- This law applies with particular effect today; under the conditions of scientific-technical revolution all nations and peoples throughout the globe are subject to this law.

It is no secret that present-day mass media have reached unprecedented power:

-- There is no politician, no political party, or movement today that does not take this power into consideration.

-- It is difficult to impose a given idea or political will today, if the contemporary mass media do not work for it.

Everyone of us can confirm this truth.

Everyone of us can also confirm that the mass media in our contemporary world frequently contribute to increased tension, that they are frequently transformed into means of disinformation, and sometimes contribute to misunderstanding among the peoples, instead of contributing to mutual relations among peoples.

When does this happen and why?

-- It happens because in certain cases reactionary political forces stand behind these mass media, which are developing their own specific "mass media terrorism" against the world of socialism, against the peoples who are struggling for freedom, who are fighting for the consolidation of their national independence, against the forces of progress and peace.

-- It happens because these mass media are subject to the militarist intentions of imperialism, of the policy aimed against dialogue and detente.

It is obvious that a new approach is required in this respect, that in the field of information it is necessary to stand above the narrow-minded approach to class and national interests, above ideological and other differences.

We, the present-day generations, are called upon to raise communications among people to a new, historic level, as a factor of primary importance for expanding and developing human efforts and talents.

NATURALLY, WE WILL HAVE DISCUSSIONS FROM THE IDEOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW AND THE MASS MEDIA WILL REMAIN A MEANS OF STRUGGLE OF IDEAS, POLITICAL VIEWS, AND IDEOLOGIES. However, in this connection I would like to make myself understood and tell you that there are questions that unite us, in this respect as well.

-- These are the so-called global problems -- the threat of ecological disasters, starvation, illiteracy, and so forth. These are problems connected with the exchange of scientific and technological achievements, cultural achievements, and so forth.

In order to resolve these and numerous other problems we need joint efforts and they will be even more fruitful, if they are supported by the tremendous power of present-day and future information systems.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE INFORMATION AND MASS MEDIA ARE PARTICULARLY GREAT AS REGARDS THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.

-- The press, the radio and television -- they all can and must be invaluable weapons in the struggle for the assertion of new political thought, a New Economic Order, new international and interstate relations.

Generally speaking, the universal peace front NEEDS A NEW INFORMATION STRATEGY AND TACTICS, IT NEEDS A NEW ORDER IN THE INFORMATION SECTOR.

This strategy and tactics, this new information order must be inspired by high-minded humanitarian feelings, by faith in the future of man and mankind.

-- The mass media must propagate on a large scale, without any obstacles, and support those practical actions that are adopted for the sake of peace and peaceful coexistence.

-- The mass media are called upon to denounce any form of militarism. They must establish an atmosphere of moral-political intolerance toward the militarist and war-mongering policy of imperialism.

Our country is in favor of such information, of such an order.

Esteemed guests and friends, THE FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, are inspired by the ideals of peace and international security.

Our policy is directed at the establishment and consolidation of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Bulgaria has diplomatic relations with 120 countries. It further engages in the following activities:

-- It develops extensive and useful cooperation in all fields of social life with the socialist countries;

-- It supports the struggle for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, against neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, against dictatorship, and anti-people's regimes;

-- It is striving for a political dialogue, for mutually advantageous economic, and scientific-technical, as well as cultural cooperation with the developed capitalist states;

-- Our country actively participates in the activities of the United Nations, UNESCO, and other international organizations, it contributes to enhancing their role in consolidating peace and security, in settling regional conflicts and solving their global problems.

It is fully understandable that we devote considerable attention to mutual relations with the BALKAN COUNTRIES.

The situation in our area is relatively stable and calm. We do not close our eyes to attempts to change this situation, or efforts to undermine confidence and provoke tension between individual Balkan countries.

A realistic approach and joint efforts are necessary in this respect as well.

What are we doing, in particular, in this respect?

-- We actively contribute to the development of bilateral relations with Balkan countries;

-- We are working to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons;

-- We support our proposal to sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan countries, including a good neighborly relations code;

-- We have adopted an initiative that the Balkan states should work out and sign an agreement on the ecological protection of our peninsula and that they should adopt an appeal on this question to all countries and peoples on the European continent;

-- We are in favor of further developing multilateral cooperation in certain specific areas of common interest -- such as transportation, the power industry, science, culture, sports, and others.

All this is a specific expression and contribution by our country to the preservation of peace, to the consolidation of confidence and security, to the maintenance and development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans.

Esteemed guests, comrades, I took the liberty to share with friends some considerations on the most topical issues of our contemporary world, on the tasks facing mankind.

In closing my speech, I would like to express our confidence:

-- That all peace-loving people will become more and more clearly aware of the watershed: On the one side we have a handful of people belonging to the military-political upper crust of the militarist forces, while on the other side there are the millions of people who are aware of the need to prevent nuclear disaster;

-- That all of us and every one of us is responsible and obliged to contribute to the cause of peace;

-- That we must increasingly unite under the banner of peace.

Permit me, to close with the appeal that has brought us together at this present international meeting:

-- For the triumph of peace and security in the world!

Thank you for your attention.

[Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was listened to with great attention and followed by prolonged applause]

U.S. SALT II MOVE CALLED 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

AU021723 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 2 Jun 86

["The U.S. Subverts SALT II" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA commentator Stefan Gospodinov) -- The nearly year-long ferocious onslaughts by the ultraright, most brinksmanship-minded political and military circles in the U.S. against the SALT II Treaty have brought about an exceedingly dangerous result. President Ronald Reagan announced in a statement that the United States will not consider itself bound by the constraints of the treaty by the end of 1986. The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger went even further when he said bluntly that the decision to abandon the treaty had been actually made.

To conclude that by this step Washington has once again demonstrated the wide gulf between its exercises in peace rhetoric and its practical deed would mean to say almost nothing new. Much more alarming and disrupting of the whole system of Soviet-American treaties and agreements, based on the solely possible principles of parity and equal security.

Things being so, it is only natural to ask: Is the United States really interested in proceeding with the Soviet-American summit dialogue started in Geneva? Does Washington believe that, under the circumstances, it is possible to make progress at the U.S.S.R.-U.S. strategic nuclear arms control talks in Geneva, as well as to pave the way to an overall normalization of Soviet-American relations? There can be only one answer to these questions: Not only does the U.S. not intend to seize the rare chance to join the Soviet Union in ridding mankind of the nuclear missile threat, but, worse yet, it is seeking to push the world into an even more sinister and unpredictable round of the arms race.

But there is yet another aspect of the subversions and machinations surrounding the SALT II treaty. The White House, the Department of State, and the Pentagon should not entertain any illusion that they will be let to determine arbitrarily which international commitments to honour and which to abrogate.

On the other hand, it is, to put it mildly, a dangerous political shortsightedness to expect that the other party, i.e. the Soviet Union, would accommodate itself to such a double-standard political line. The latest in a series of imperialist challenges to peace and disarmament already received its due answer in the Soviet Government declaration of May 31 this year, which makes it categorically clear that, just as before, the U.S.S.R. will never allow the military-strategic balance to be disrupted.

THATCHER VISIT TO ISRAEL SERVES U.S. POLICY

AU021202 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 86 p 5

[Article by Todor Todorov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Beirut: "At the Service of the White House"]

[Text] The official visit paid by Margaret Thatcher to Israel, which has ended, was the first visit of British prime minister since the establishment of the Israeli state in 1948. This shows that London's diplomatic efforts fully coincide with Washington's Middle East plans.

Among the political subjects discussed in Jerusalem the Palestinian problem was the main subject of the British-Israeli talks, and this also applies to the possibility of settling this problem within the framework of a conference with Jordan. Thatcher's views on this question, expressed during her meeting with Shim' on Peres, the Israeli prime minister, demonstrated London's attempt to fill the vacuum following the failure of U.S. Middle East policy.

The British prime minister most actively joined in the manipulations involved with imposing Washington's intentions in the Middle East as early as last year. Following her visit to Egypt and Jordan, she officially declared that she would support the "moderate Arab states and their efforts to reach agreement on the Palestinian questions, and that she would support U.S. President Ronald Reagan in implementing his Middle East plan, because it totally coincides with London's interests. Her meetings with Egyptian President Mubarak and with King Husayn of Jordan were evaluated by British diplomacy as a basis for the establishment of an organization of "moderate" Arab governments, inspired relations. This shows that Margaret Thatcher will try to take advantage of the fact that Amman violated the all-Arab decision to isolate Egypt after that state signed a defeatist deal with Israel at Camp David.

From Margaret Thatcher's present talks in Jerusalem it can be seen clearly how the British Government would like to see the process in the Middle East develop. The hope that the agreement signed between King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat would mark the beginning of a consolidation of the American model for peace in the Middle East has already been abandoned.

The proposal for a new "Palestinian representation" is the most controversial part of Thatcher's visit to Israel. It is in total contradiction to the basic principle adopted by the Arab states, namely that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who were driven out of their own land, and that no other organization is entitled to represent them.

In trying to attract Arab public opinion to its side, the British Prime Minister appealed to the Israeli Government to hold free municipal elections in the occupied territories. This diplomatic move proved unsuccessful, however. Loyal to its obstructionist policy, the Israeli Government categorically rejected this proposal.

The majority of proposals made by the British prime minister during her 4-day visit to Israel are considered by the Arab public as carefully disguised variations of the notorious Camp David system -- the so-called "Reagan Plan." The reaction of the local mass media pointed out that London diplomacy did not produce the expected political profits. The daily AL-SHA'B, which is popular among the Palestinian population in Israel, wrote that "Margaret Thatcher once again showed that she adheres to her well-known role, namely to serve the White House and its anti-Arab intentions."

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHES SOFIA TRADE OFFICIALS

AU301338 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At a session of the Committee for State and People's Control, violations in the system of the Narmag Economic Directorate for Sofia were discussed. A number of omissions were noted in the sale of imported and home-produced domestic electrical appliances already in short supply. Cases were noted of the illegal repricing of electrical appliances, their sale at prices lower than the actual ones, and their distribution to certain shops so that they could be purchased by interested citizens who had been previously charged for amounts considerably lower than the set prices, as a result of which material losses were suffered by the state. It is an (?inexcusable) fact that certain officials from the Transimpex Foreign Trade Organization, the Bulstrad Organization, and the Narmag Economic Directorate in Sofia utilized their official position for personal favor. With regard to these persons, the session of the committee resolved that the fully monetary amount for the wrongly purchased electrical appliances should be collected from them according to the due process of the law, and that the most severe disciplinary penalty, namely dismissal, should be imposed. The strictest accountability is sought from the remaining offenders, and the materials of the check are to be handed over to the public prosecutor's office.

The results of a check on the Mikhail Antonov combine in the town of Gotse Delchev were also discussed. Breaches of the normative documents had been committed on the part of the general director of the combine which had led to considerable material and moral losses to society, an act for which he has been punished administratively.

CHNOUPEK'S LETTER TO UN ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

LD302021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The standpoint of the CSSR on the resolution of the 40th UN General Assembly session on international economic security, contained in a letter of Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, has been presented to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, by Jaroslav Cesar, CSSR permanent representative to the United Nations, in New York. Czechoslovakia is convinced, the letter says, that international economic security should rest on the adoption of a set of norms and measures aimed at radically improving relations between states and creating international guarantees of this security. The following steps in particular could be of fundamental importance in achieving this objective:

-- To demonstrate joint effort and the political will of all countries in tackling the basic problems impeding the building of a comprehensive system of international security, including economic security;

-- To reduce military expenditure and use a portion of the resources released to tackle global problems facing mankind;

-- To eliminate the use of pressure and threat of force and all forms of discrimination from international economic relations;

-- To prohibit any state from using economic, technological, or financing superiority for economic and political pressure and blackmail, as well as for suppressing the sovereignty of other states, including their sovereignty over their own natural and other resources.

Other steps would be to take effective measures to bring about a just and long-term organization of international monetary and financial relations, including foreign debts, and not to permit the persisting foreign debt to become the basis for a new, international mechanism of exploitation; to broaden and intensify at the same time international cooperation in making use of the results of modern science and technology exclusively for peaceful purposes and to create conditions preventing the violation of the international trade and financial system; and to combine efforts in the research and peaceful use of space for the purpose of tackling global problems facing civilization, such as the protection of the environment. Czechoslovakia unequivocally supports the proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security, which ought to become an important milestone in tackling the whole set of urgent problems of international economic relations as well as a stimuli for such a needed development of international economic cooperation, says the letter of Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

EEC RADIATION CHECKS ON CEMA EXPORTS VIEWED

AU021432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 86 p 7

[Commentary by Miroslav Courton: "A Transparent Measure"]

[Text] Not long after the accident in Chernobyl, EEC member-countries banned the import of fruit, vegetable, meat, fish, milk, and other fresh food from the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia -- supposedly in the interest of protecting the health of the West European population.

In reality, it was a matter of taking advantage of the accident for political and economic blackmail, designed to damage the economy of socialist countries and to eliminate a competitor from the market. The ban was to remain in force until the end of May. Representatives of the EEC have now again "considered" the situation and on Thursday [29 May] reached agreement on some sort of "common norms" for the level of radiation in imported fresh food. These norms are to be applied in checking all food imports from the above socialist countries and they replace the former ban on all imports.

This is a transparent measure with a calculated psychological effect -- to keep the memory of Chernobyl constantly alive an to exaggerate its scope and repercussions. It is a fact that the radiation checks on foodstuffs apply to some, but not to others. The authors of the "ban" and the "norms" thus in reality scored against their own goal -- they showed that they were not so much interested in people's health as in capitalizing on the Chernobyl accident.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION

Meets With Obzina

LD301625 Prague CTK in English 1207 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bratislava May 30 (CTK) -- The present state of development of science and technology in Czechoslovakia and China and ways of establishing direct cooperation between bodies and organizations in industry, medical care, agriculture, trade and basic research were discussed between the government delegations of the two countries here today. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina and the Chinese delegation by State Council member and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Song Jian. Detailed analyses of the proposals for cooperation will be considered by a commission for scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries this year.

The Chinese delegation visited a forestry research institute and a welding research institute in the Slovak capital.

Talks With Colotka

LD301627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Today in Bratislava, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received Song Jian, member of the State Council and chairman of the PRC State Committee for Science and Technology. In their talk they both agreed on the need to activate bilaterally beneficial relations between the two countries. Intensification of contacts will include in particular research, science, education, culture, and the further development of economic cooperation.

Documents Signed

LD311831 Prague CTK in English 1637 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Prague May 31 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Chinese talks on the promotion of cooperation in science and technology ended on Saturday with the signing of documents summing up their results. The delegations were headed by Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments, and Song Jian, member of the Chinese State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

They signed a protocol on direct cooperation betwen the bodies they head, the 1986-1987 plan of this cooperation, and a document on the implementation of the 1986-1990 program of Czechoslovak- Chinese scientific-technological cooperation signed in Beijing last year. The realization of the documents is to help speed up the development of science and technology in both countries and the fulfilment of important tasks they have set themselves in their economies. Czechoslovak- Chinese cooperation in science and technology will have a number of forms, including exchange of information and experts, joint research, and participation in international symposiums organized in Czechoslovakia and China. Representatives of the Czechoslovak and Chinese bodies for science and technology will discuss the main direction of cooperation in selected spheres. Regular consultations on prospects for scientific-technological development will determine cooperation in the coming years. Both countries' interested in the economic, technical and commercial spheres will be taken into consideration.

Departs Prague

LD011827 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK) -- A Chinese Government delegation, led by Song Jian, member of the State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, ended an official visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague today.

Speaking to CTK before departure, Song Jian said that China and Czechoslovakia have signed further documents concerning the implementation of the 1986-1990 program of Czechoslovak-Chinese scientific-technological cooperation, signed in Beijing last year. "Our delegation had an opportunity to visit several scientific-technical institutions, research institutes, factories and cooperative farms. We have seen for ourselves that your government and people strive for the development of science and technology to the benefit of further economic growth. You have scored big success in this sphere, "Song Jian added.

USSR SCIENCE ACADEMY VICE PRESIDENT VISITS

Arrives in Prague

LD010459 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, arrived in Prague today. He will discuss further cooperation in [word indistinct] with the management of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and will visit Czechoslovak academic workplaces.

Received by Obzina

LD022316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Science-Technical and Investment Development, today received Academician Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The two officials analyzed the state of work in the implementation in the two countries of the Comrehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-State Until 2000 and exchanged experiences on the fulfillment of scientific-technical tasks following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Meets With Jakes

LD022304 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Milos Jakes received today Academician Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, of the USSR. They exchanged experience on approaches toward implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000 and assessed further possibilities for close cooperation in science and technology and in training cadres for this sphere.

KAPEK LEADS DELEGATION TO MONGOLIAN CONGRESS

Departs 26 May

LD261654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Anton Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, left Prague today for Ulaanbaatar to attend the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The delegation was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

Returns 2 June

LD022331 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city committee of the party, has returned to Prague from Ulaanbaatar.

The delegation took part in 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

HONECKER ADDRESSES WOMEN'S LEAGUE DELEGATION

AU012035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Report on meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, with a delegation from the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD) in Berlin on 5 May and on the speech given by Honecker on this occasion]

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker thanked DFD Chairwoman Ilse Thiele and all DFD representatives for their statements. He stressed that the DFD, in its creative work to prepare for the 11th SED Congress, made a great contribution, above all to strengthening the GDR as a socialist state and to securing peace. In this context he expressed the hope that the DFD will, in preparation for its 12th congress, evaluate the party congress decisions in an equally enterprising manner. The 11th SED Congress, he said, adopted decisions that will usher in a new stage in the further shaping of socialist society in the GDR. The theories of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and V.I. Lenin are being successfully implemented in the GDR today, in the center of Europe, and this was also confirmed in the discussion. This is attested to by the fact that the new tasks are being influenced in a far-reaching manner by the merger of production and science, and that the unity of economic and social policy stimulates the further advance of the socialist society in the GDR.

What Became Impressively Evident at the May Day Parade

An excellent example of all this is the parade of millions of GDR citizens on May Day. The mass parades in the capital of the GDR with more than 650,000 participants and in the bezirk and kreis cities as well as the May Day parades in the countryside took place in an impressive atmosphere and are an expression of the support which the decisions of the 11th party congress are finding among the people. All this is taking place because the SED is directly guided in word and deed by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The resuls achieved in the GDR's socialist development are a visible sign of what socialism is able to accomplish if it is backed by the creative vigor of the masses. Optimism, a militant atmosphere, and most extensive support by women and youth are typical of socialism which, on the basis of the situation on Europe's Western border, constitutes an alternative for the people of the West.

Shoulder to Shoulder With the USSR and Other Fraternal Countries

The balance sheet which the 11th party congress drew up and the prospects which it conveyed are nothing short of breathtaking. They impressed all those who know that the GDR developed on the ruins of World War II. In view of the results achieved in shaping the socialist society in the GDR, it was possible at the 11th party congress to state that the decisions of the 10th party congress had been implemented and that the SED is ready and able to continue to tread on the proven road with a view to the year 2000. This is naturally taking place shoulder to shoulder with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Slogans that sprang from the masses, such as "The Stronger Socialism, the Safer Peace" or "My Workplace, My Combat Post for Peace," and the DFD's 11 key points for the 11th SED Congress, are expressions of the great initiative for peace and socialism which the citizens have embraced. In close connection with the unity of economic and social policy, this concern was central to the discussions at the 11th party congress. The response to the proceedings and results reflects the multifaceted initiatives for implementing its decision.

Full Employment, Social Security, and Safety

Socialism has continued to develop in the GDR despite various imperialist harassing maneuvers. Full employment, social security, safety, equal education for all children of the people, a rich cultural life, an exemplary health service are hallmarks of socialism, under which man can be a human being again. All these fine results, Erich Honecker stated, stand in glaring contrast to the crisis and unemployment in the capitalist world. The idea that people over 40 years of age are no longer of any use, that 50-year-old people are from the start not being considered in the work process, and that young people are finding no employment after school apprenticeship, is impossible in our country.

Creative Work for Which Man Is the Starting and Central Point

The further stable and dynamic development of the national economy constitutes the basis for all that we are planning in the sociopolitical field up to and beyond 1990.

Erich Honecker stated that the examples described here by delegation members show what is possible if a creative atmosphere prevails in all sectors of social life, if creative work is being performed everywhere which always views man as its starting and central point. In doing so we proceed from the principle of performance. We, Erich Honecker stated, possess an economic system that is effective in every respect, in industry and agriculture as well as for promoting the cooperative and private economy, particularly the provision of services. The technical CAD/CAM equipment as well as the new tasks set forth in this context at the 11th party congress, the development of computer technology, the progress in the field of microelectronics, laser technology, and many other things -- all this shows that the SED has adjusted itself in good time to the requirements of the further development of the productive forces and production relations.

GDR People Fully and Entirely Support the Peace Policy

Decisions on new problems that have become mature were made promptly and thus are increasingly shaping the vital decisions as they were discussed at the 11th party congress. Top performances in production are having a favorable impact on social policy and on its core, the further development of apartment construction.

Securing peace is the most important thing, Erich Honecker stated. It is particularly important to stress this now at a moment in which the ruling quarters in the West are seizing on and fabricating everything possible in order not to relax the international situation but to carry to extremes the confrontation through rabid anti-Soviet baiting. Therefore, one must not underrate the significance of the fact that the GDR people fully and entirely support the peace policy of the party-state leadership and the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is important now for the people in the West not to be taken in by the warmongers but to use the historic opportunity for securing peace that was provided by the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is because all countries of the world, not only the socialist countries, need peace.

Last Response to Soviet Proposals

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the USSR proposals for liberating the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and also recalled Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals made at the 11th ED Congress for carrying out disarmament in the conventional sphere under international control.

All this shows that the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the socialist countries as a whole are pursuing politics with a maximum feeling of responsibility. It is important to abolish the confrontation and to ensure peace now and in the future while maintaining equality and equal security. Today the world is first and foremost threatened by gigantic nuclear armament. Therefore, the response that the Soviet proposals have elicited on all continents is all the more lasting. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that the politicians who are thinking and acting in a realistic manner and finally the popular masses will succeed in guaranteeing a peaceful life on this earth.

Erich Honecker once more expressed thanks for the information reports of the women whose activity for peace and socialism must be highly appreciated.

NEUMANN, KROLIKOWSKI, GOETTING MEET VOTERS

LD022308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- At further electoral meetings today, GDR citizens expressed their support for the policy for the welfare of the people and peace preservation, whose continuation was adopted at the 11th SED Congress and emphasized in the National Front election manifesto. They asserted their readiness to strengthen the GDR through high performance.

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy GDR prime minister, was welcomed at the television tower in Berlin. The top candidate to the People's Chamber in electoral District No 1 familiarized himself with the achievements of the over 4,000 radio engineers in the sphere of electronic prefabrication and in the mobile VHF technology. The Koepenick enterprise is the sole manufacturer of radio technology in the GDR.

At a rally in Brandenburg, the top candidate to the People's Chamber in electoral District No 61, Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers said: The fact that net production increased 79.7 percent of labor productivity by 68.3 percent in the last 5-year plan in the enterprises of your town testifies to the diligence, commitment, and creativity of the working people of Brandenburg.

The top candidate for the People's Chamber in electoral District No 31, Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the CDU, praised the Soviet Union's proposals to free the world of weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000 at an election meeting in Wittenberg.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC OPEN

LD021427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and the PRC attach great importance to the further deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This was affirmed by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Lue Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission of China, at the start of official talks in Berlin today.

The Chinese delegation arrived in the GDR capital yesterday and was cordially welcomed by Heinz Klopfer, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary of the State Planning Commission.

The aim of the consultations is to examine the level of fulfillment of the reconstruction projects at Chinese industrial enterprises agreed on between economic delegations from the two countries in 1984, and to agree new projects for cooperation. In addition, an exchange of views on topical tasks for the further perfecting of the socialist planned economy in the two countries is envisaged.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss emphasized that bilateral economic relations have guaranteed prospects and are still significantly capable of expansion. The great tasks contained in the 5-year plans of both countries offer numerous starting points for this, as was clearly expressed at the 11th SED Congress in the meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission of China. This was also expressed during the recently concluded second session of the GDR-China Economic Committee.

The deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers acquainted the guests with the tasks the 11th SED Congress resolved in further shaping the developed socialist society, particularly the development of the national economy up to the year 2000. He gave detailed information in this connection about the new, more complex tasks being set with the directive on the 5-year plan in the areas of materials and energy, and about experiences gained in the exploitation of reserves.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss noted in conclusion that the peaceful work of construction can prosper only if the danger of a nuclear inferno is averted and the path of disarmament and detente is followed.

Lue Dong reported on the considerable results achieved in the PRC's national economic and social development in the last 5-year plan period which now permits this good development to be consolidated and expanded by way of the 5-year plan for the period 1986-90 which was recently passed by the National People's Congress. China also expresses the view that peace and security are indispensable preconditions for the implementation of these goals. It will make its active contribution toward this.

Both partners expressed the expectation that the consultations will lead to fruitful results in the development of bilateral economic relations in the spirit of mutual advantage.

The Chinese delegation will hold discussions in the next few days with members of the Council of Ministers, and will also visit combine enterprises in the GDR.

TISCH LEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO FINLAND

Attends Trade Union Congress

LD020959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The 13th congress of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) commences its 4-day deliberations on Monday in the Finlandia Hall, Helsinki. The 440 delegates from more than a million workers will discuss SAK tasks and targets for the coming 5 years.

Among the guests from numerous European countries and from international trades union organizations is a delegation led by Harry Tisch from the National Executive Council of the FDGB; the GDR trades union association, which arrived on Sunday [1 June] in the Finnish capital.

Meets Communist Party Official

LD021522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The close alliance between the SED and the Finnish Communist Party was stressed in Helsinki today by SED Politburo member Harry Tisch, and Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party. During the friendly meeting the interlocutors briefed each other on current political tasks of the two parties and on their efforts for the preservation of peace and detente in Europe, and against the NATO arms build-up and the U.S. SDI project.

Both sides paid tribute to the good relations between Finland and the GDR and their beneficial influence on the political climate in Europe.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND VIEWS NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD301113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0232 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- "Not new mountains of nuclear weapons but steps towards arms limitation and disarmament are necessary. A complete test ban could be the spark that sets this in motion," writes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Friday in a commentary. "A test ban would stop the arms spiral in the first instance. If all tests were stopped, then no new mass destruction weapons could be produced either."

The first step to free the world of nuclear weapons could only be to stop testing new ones. That, precisely, is what the USSR proposed as a way to ban nuclear weapons from earth by the year 2000. "And it followed this with deeds. Most recently in mid-May it extended its unilateral test moratorium for the second time in order to ease corresponding negotiations. At the same time the Warsaw Pact states want to achieve a considerable reduction in conventional arms," the commentary continues. To this end they would propose a detailed program for talks in the near future.

While the socialist states are demonstrating their willingness for disarmament in a practical manner, the U.S. Administration has continued its underground nuclear explosions flagrantly ignoring the declared will of the people. "The Pentagon conducted another test a few days ago under the codename 'Panamint' -- the 11th since the start of the Soviet mortorium in August last year," the paper writes.

"Why such resistance against test ban negotiations? The question of verification continues to be used. But scientists all over the world, including the United States, say that verification is not a problem. It can be guaranteed by national and international means. In addition, the USSR agrees to on-site inspection."

One central reason is seen by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in the effort to test X-ray lasers and other systems for the "star wars" program, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes and continues: "But that, the paper writes, is 'the same as asking the world to give up a comprehensive ban of nuclear explosions in favor of an exotic weapons system which probably will not work but will quite certainly initiate another round of the arms race. That would be exactly the wrong direction."

COMMENTARY EXAMINES FRG CHEMICAL WEAPON POLICY

LD021256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0436 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR youth newspaper JUNGE WELT comments on the FRG Government's approval of the production of new types of chemical weapons by the United States under the headline, "NATO Conspiracy Facilitates Binary Weapons Production for United States Insidious Dowry."

"Surprising news has come from Bonn in the last few days," the paper writes. "In connection with the spring meetings of NATO which have just ended, the FRG Government has announced the withdrawal -- which had been refused for years -- of the U.S. Army's chemical weapons deployed on its territory By 1992, according to the official government version, the approximately 2,000 metric tons of highly dangerous poison weapons are due to disappear; and without being replaced, it is said. Anybody who concludes from this that the FRG has, for example, given up its objections to a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe is wrong.

"On the Rhine, 'without being replaced' is far from meaning without replacements, because the withdrawal of the poison arms stored since the 1950's will only occur when new types of U.S. chemical weapons are available. Dismantling the poision depots has been bought by approval for the program for chemically converting the armed forces; i.e. for the start of the mass production of the even more dangerous binary weapons, which has been planned and prepared for years."

The GDR newspaper's commentary goes on, "These binary weapons, to be sure, will not be brought to Europe in peacetime according to NATO, but what is peacetime and what is not will solely decided by the Pentagon. (Europe is, after all, the 'scene' which the United States prefers for their war scenarios) To have negotiated a supposed right to a say on the use of the new chemical weapon stocks with the United States, is a most highly dangerous dowry which the promised depoisoning of the FRG is garnished with.

"In other words, the whole affected behavior on disarmament on the subject of chemical weapons is simply humbug. For anyone, whoever he is, who approves a build-up of the insidious poison arsenal probably does not even believe seriously in the worldwide ban on these weapons of mass destruction which he is also demanding. He does not really want it, either, because such a ban -- see the USSR proposals on this of 1972 or 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1986 -- could surely begin logically with a European zone free of these weapons. This is what the Warsaw Pact proposed in January 1984 for all of Europe and what the GDR and the CSSR hav repeatedly proposed for central Europe."

HAMORI ADDRESSES PIONEER ANNIVERSARY SESSION

LD022143 Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- The National Council of the Federation of Hungarian Pioneers held a commenmorative session Monday in parliament, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the start of the Pioneer movement in Hungary. Laszlo Vacrga, general secretary of the Federation of Hungarian Pioneers, stressed that the Pioneer movement has been a conscious part of the progressive Hungarian youth movement from the very beginning, and maintains close organizational and content relations with it.

Csaba Hamori, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee, said that in the course of 40 years the Pioneer Federation has been capable of developing on the basis of the socialist demands of people's power, of evolving its forces in the spirit of unambiguous political and pedagogical aims, and enriching the methods of socialist education with new features.

Deputy Prime Minister Judit Czehak, president of the State Youth Committee, stressed that the Pioneer Federation's effort to encourage greater knowledge coincide with the political efforts that mobilize the entire Hungarian society.

Igor Nikitin, president of the Central Council of the All-Union Lenin Pioneer Organization and secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, referred to the fact that over the past four dcades the friendly relations between Soviet and Hungarian Pioneers have become an inalienable part of lasting cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

LIVE ANIMAL SHIPMENTS TO W. EUROPE RESUME

LD022153 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The first consignments of live animals since the lifting of the EEC food embargo have left Hungary. Foreign trade enterprises have dispatched rabbits and sheep to EEC member-countries, and the export of fresh meat will also be resumed soon. Bacs-Kiskun County has sent cabbage to Sweden, cauliflower to Finland, and cherries to Austria. West German and French trading partners are again receiving one of the county most renowned goods: goose liver.

FIRE IN DREGELYPALANK PLANT DESTROYS MACHINES

LD301055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 300 May 86

[Text] There has been a fire in Dregelypalank, Nograd County, at the plant workshop of the locksmith fitting industry cooperative. A large part of the workshop, with a floorspace of nearly 1,750 square meters, burned down. The cutting machines were ruined. The fire broke out yestersay in the late evening hours and the flames were not checked until midnight. No one was injured. The police and fire brigade are investigating the cause of the Dregelypalank fire, which caused an especially large amount of damage.

PLO DEPUTY CHIEF KHALAF CONCLUDES VISIT

LD021543 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by deputy PLO leader Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], left Budapest after an official visit to Hungary last week. Abu Iyad was met by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in the presence of Janos Kamara, minister of the interior. The delegation held talks with Hungarian leaders of internal affairs, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Bela Molnar, secretary of the Patriotic People's Front. They met a group of Palestinian students learning in Hungary.

SOFIA PARTY OFFICIALS END VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD301828 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Sofia party committee, which paid a four-day visit to the Hungarian capital under the leadership of secretary Lilliana Vasilieva, on the invitation of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Budapest Committee, left Budapest on Friday. The delegation met Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP political committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The delegation studied the economic management work of party organs in Budapest, and the state and tasks of cooperation between the two capitals.

YOUTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD302004 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- The visit of a Polish youth political delegation, headed by Alexander Kwasniewski, minister in charge of youth affairs and secretary of the state youth committee, ended Friday with the signing of a two year cooperation agreement.

Under the agreement the sides will carry out joint research in important youth political issues such as the prevention of the unhealthy habits. Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and Judit Chehak, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers, met Alexander Kwasniewski and his party.

SZABO LEADS DELEGATION TO MONGOLIAN CONGRESS

Departs 26 May

LD260940 Budapest MTI in English 0848 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- Headed by Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Council of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives, a Hungarian party delegation left for Mongolia to attend the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party opening on May 28. The delegation includes Gyula Varga, first secretary of the Party Committee of Szabolcs-Szatmar County, and Laszlo Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to Mongolia, who is to join in Ulaanbaatar.

Returns 1 June

LD012129 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Istvan Szabo member of the Political Committee, president of the National Council of Cooperative Farms which had been participating at the 19th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia arrived home from Mongolia Sunday. The members of the delegation were Gyula Varga, first secretary of the Szabolcs-Szatmar County party committee and Laszlo Kadar, Hungary's ambassador to Mongolia.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BONN

LD012129 Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian section of the Interparliamentary Union headed by President Sandor Barcs which had participated in the sixth European cooperation and security conference of IPU in Bonn arrived home Sunday. The heads of the Hungarian delegation were received by Richard Von Weizszcker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sandor Barcs told MTI that the conference welcomed the striving of the leaders of the two great powers to accelerate talks on reduction of nuclear weapons, and on non-use of outer peace for military purposes. At the session they condemned terrorism and called upon the governments to fight it with all means at their disposal. They called the attention of the governments to unconditional respect for human rights and called upon them to take a position for the equality of men and women.

They approved a Hungarian proposal to convene an intergovernmental meeting of experts on issues of technological and scientific cooperation of the same type as the Stockholm meeting on issues of security and the Budapest forum on cultural issues.

BRIEFS

OVARI VISITS SZOLNOK -- Miklos Ovari has visited Szolnok County. The member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary was briefed by Karoly Majoros, first secretary of the county, on the life of the county. Then Miklos Ovari visited the first cooperative brewery at Martfoe. In the afternoon he met members of the intelligentsia in Szolnok. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 May 86 LD]

POSTAL DELEGATION RETURNS -- Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Post Office, headed by its president, State Secretary Illes Toth, arrived home from Yugoslavia. The delegation had been participating in the 29th session of the CMEA Standing Committee on Postal Affairs and Telecommunications. At the session they examined the tasks of the post office that are part of the CMEA comprehensive program of technological and scientific progress to the year 2000. Among other things they coordinated the measures related to setting up program broadcasting systems operating through artificial satellites and the further development of satellite communication systems. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 31 May 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARREST ON BUJAK, ASSOCIATES

Urban Remarks

LD031202 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3: Zbigniew Bujak was detained May 31 by security forces of the Interior Ministry in a secret flat here. Thanks to civic attitude of society, the flat was known to security services for some time, Polish Government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told foreign journalists today.

In the flat, security forces found numerous documents indicating links of the Provisional Coordinating Commission with subversive services in the West and organizational materials of illegal structures, Urban added.

Minister Urban said that also Zbigniew Bujak's close aides -- Ewa Kulik and Konrad Bilinski -- were detained May 31. They performed important functions in illegal structures. all of them used false identity cards. The detained are suspected of taking preparatory steps to forcefully topple Poland's constitutional system, which carries the penalty of up to 10 years in jail.

The arresting in the short period of time of the 10th successive member of the Provisional Coordinating Commission indicates efficiency of action by security forces and inevitability of liquidating illegal organizational structures that work to the increasingly greater extent for foreign subversive centres, the government spokesman said.

Security Official Comments

LD021514 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2: Among several summaries of speeches delivered by participants in the Warsaw pre-congress party conference held here last Saturday, the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU today published a statement by General Henryk Dankowski, deputy chief of security forces at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who spoke about Zbigniew Bujak's arrest.

Dankowski recalled that Bujak was the chairman of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission, former chairman of the Mazowsze chapter of "Solidarnosc," and a man who had led the entire clandestine activity of the so-called underground.

"Zbigniew Bujak was in hiding since the introduction of martial law and was a co-author of and signatory to all proclamations and appeals signed by the so-called Provisionsl Coordinating Commission of "Solidarnosc," calling for a boycott of initiatives taken by the authorities, for staging strikes and street demonstrations," Dankowski said.

"On a national scale, he inspired illegal printing activity, strikes, work stoppages, street riots and other excesses," Dankowski added.

"His (Bujak's) actions had led to many tragic events in our state. His activity was controlled and inspired by Western special services and centres of ideologiccal subversion," Dankowski went on and added that "his closest aides, who were also in hiding and who performed leading functions in underground national and Warsaw structures, were also arrested along with him.

"We have seized interesting and significant documents pertaining to the underground. High-tech communications equipment and Western currencies were also found," the general said.

Dankowski pointed out that the operation was carried under the direct supervision of minister of internal affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, and said that "it should paralyse the activity of illegal structures both all over Poland and in Warsaw."

He also assured the conference that the Ministry of Internal Affairs "would consistently continue actions aimed to prevent political enemies from fulfilling their plans and aspirations and to secure law and order in Poland and peaceful implementation of tasks outlined by the party, including also those mapped out by this conference," Dankowski said.

Police Break Up Wroclaw Protest

AU021132 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 (AFP) -- Police used clubs to break up a demonstration in support of arrested Solidarity activist Zbigniew Bujak in the southwest city of Wroclaw on Sunday, it was learnt Monday.

A source of Wroclaw said that after mass on Sunday some 200 people gathered outside the church in support of Mr. Bujak, whose arrest was announced on Saturday after four-and-a-half years underground.

Demonstrators chanted his name until several dozen police, some in plain clothes, charged and "brutally" broke up the crowd with clubs, the source said.

Nine people were arrsted, the source added.

TKK Statement

AU030951 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 (AFP) -- TKK, the underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union said Tuesday it would continue its activities "at all levels" despite the announcement Saturday of the arrest of its leader Zbigniew Bujak.

In a statement released to Western press TKK said: "The leaders of Poland have understood nothing if they think they can solve their problems with arrests."

"Zbigniew Bujak is now one of the political prisoners. We will fight for his release," the statement said.

TKK leaders Jan-Andrzej Gorny and Marek Muszynski were the only two of the eight remaining underground leaders at large to sign the statement. The six others chose to remain anonymous.

Mr. Bujak went into hiding when General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law on December 31, 1981. Soon after, Mr. Bujak took over the chairmanship of TKK, which stands for the Temporary Coordinating Commission.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY CSSR'S HUSAK

LD272159 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 27 May 86

["Joint Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak paid a working visit of friendship to the Polish People's Republic on May 27, at the invitation of the First Secretary of the PUWP CC, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak briefed each other on the current tasks of building of socialism in the two countries, preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress and the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the CPC, assessed the state of relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia and exchanged views on current international situation.

The two emphasized the momentous significance of the 27th CPSU Congress for the development of the theory and practice of socialist building in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated concordantly that Poland and Czechoslovakia attach essential importance to the further deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the consolidation of fraternal ties with the USSR, cooperation within the political-defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty, consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The sides stated with satisfaction that implementation of decisions adopted during the official visit of friendship in Poland by the party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia in 1983 and the friendly top level meeting in Czechoslovakia in December 1984 contributed to dynamic development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states in every domain.

The sides stress the inspiring meaning of the tight contacts between the PUWP and the CPCZ for the further shaping all-round relations between the two states and nations. They come out in favour of deepening fraternal cooperation of the Central Committee, regional party authorities as well as direct contacts at other levels.

They pointed with satisfaction to the high level of cooperation between the parliaments, governments, political parties, PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) and National Front of Czechoslovakia, the trade unions and other organizations of both states as well as to the possibilities of expanding and enriching it by new ideas and forms.

It was stressed that the development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations provided for further expansion of exchange of experience in socialist construction and the deepening of mutual knowledge of each side. The sides highly appraised the vacation exchange of children and youth serving the process of their patriotic and internationalist upbringing and came out in favour its further development.

The sides came out in favour of continuing cooperation in the area of human traffic. With this in mind an appropriate agreement will be signed between the Governments of Poland an Czechoslovakia which will determine the principles of its further development.

Summing up the achievements in the cultural, scientific, press and information cooperation the sides stressed the need for deepening mutual knowledge of all-round-attainments of Poland and Czechoslovakia. The sides came out for further development of contacts between creative organizations, cultural and scientific institutions and mass media.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated with satisfaction that recent years brought considerable progress in the development of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation which was reflected in the rapid growth of trade and expansion of cooperation in such areas as metallurgy, mining, power industry, electroengineering and chemical industries and transport.

Both leaders positively assessed the course of the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990, which ensure an over 40 percent growth of trade. The implementation of the ambitious tasks of the present five-year term will require more advanced forms of cooperation, first of all the development of specialization and cooperation links, with basic economic, scientific and reasearch units joining immediate cooperation. A 1986-90 scientific-technological cooperation programme, which has been signed recently, as well as agreements on specialization and cooperation provide good foundations for a further intensification of mutual economic relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak signed a "Long-Term Programme of the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Till the Year 2000." This programme takes into account the experience in bilateral cooperation, the perspective assumptions of the socio-economic development of Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as directions of the development of socialist economic integrity. The implementation of tasks of the long term programme will constitute an essential contribution to the realization of targets and goals of a "Comprehensive Programme of the Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member States Till the Year 2000."

Exchanging views on the current key issues of the international situation, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated that the imperialist policy of confrontation is still the main cause of a dangerous tension in the world.

Hope for a recovery of the international situation, born following the Soviet-U.S. susmmit in Geneva was weakened by U.S. actions aimed to gain military-strategic edge. The U.S. starts the implementation of a programme called Strategic Defence Initiative, leading to the militarization of outer space, pulling some of its NATO allies into it. As part of the Atlantic Alliance, continued are extensive armament programmes, developed are new aggressive strategic doctrines. [sentence as received] Nuclear weapons tests arouse common concern. Aggravating tension and conflicts in various regions of the world is a concrete sign of the implementation of the U.S. doctrine of neo-globalism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that it is possible to overcome tendencies threatening peace and security, and restore the process of international detente. To achieve this goal, as never before, necessary is good will, and all states' efforts in favour of eliminating nuclear weapons and other mass extermination weapons, creating a comprehensive system of international security.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stressed the significance of tight cooperation and coordination of actions with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community in the struggle for maintaining peace and averting the threat of a nuclear war.

The sides expressed full support for the comprehensive peace proposals of the Soviet Union presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15 this year and broadened by the 27th CPSU Congress. Together with the recent proposals of an essential reduction of military forces and conventional armaments in Europe and further extending of unilateral moratorium of all nuclear tests, they are another confirmation of peace goals of the CPSU's and Soviet state's international policy.

Wojciech Jaruzelski highly appraised the joint initiative of Czechoslovakia and GDR on creating chemical weapon-free zone in Europe, and gave his full support for it.

The two stressed the positive role played by the movement of non-aligned countries in the cause of strengthening peace in the world and solving contemporary issues of the present times.

Poland and Czechoslovakia firmly come in favour of halting the arms race, fully support constructive actions by the USSR at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. Both countries are coming in favour of early reaching positive results of Vienna and Stockholm negotiations. They strive to consistently implement all the rules of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and attach great weight to the coming meeting of representatives of the CSCE states in Vienna.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak pointed to the crucial importance of respecting territorial integrity and non-violation of the existing borders of European countries for the cause of securing the lasting peace, and firmly condemned attempts by revanchist and revisionist circles, mainly in the FRG, aimed to question territorial and political realities in Europe which had been created as a result of the 2nd World War, Yalta and Potsdam decisions and the post-war development.

The two came out in favour of the necessity for the soonest possible liquidation, through negotiations, of hotbeds of international tension, in favour of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the situation, above all, in the Middle East, South Africa and around Nicaragua.

They condemned the recent aggressive military actions by the U.S. against Libya as an act of the state terrorism posing serious threat to the world peace, as well as the recent acts of aggression by the Republic of South Africa against its neighbouring states.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated that imposing economic sanctions and using instruments of economic cooperation for political purposes run counter to the rules of international coexistence. They came out in favour of starting concrete negotiations under the U.N. auspices in order to promptly solve the most important economic issues of the contemporary world, including the indebtedness problem, and gave their support for the idea of calling a world congress in economic security.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak expressed deep satisfaction at the course of the meeting and the conducted talks, marked by an atmosphere of cordiality, traditional friendship and full concordance of views. The implementation of the adopted decisions will contribute to the further development of good-neighbourly relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, countries and nations, also constituting a contribution to the consolidation of the unity and coherence of the countries of the socialist community.

General secretary of the CZCZ CC, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak invited the first secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was received with pleasure.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT PRE-CONGRESS CONFERENCE

LD312310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 May 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the Warsaw pre-congress conference, on 31 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, I thank you cordially for entrusting me with a delegate's mandate for the 10th congress. I thank you for your confidence in me. I will try to live up to it. I thank you once again.

Comrades, the report presented by Comrade Kubasiewicz and the speeches made during the discussion provided a clear picture of the work done by the Warsaw organization and its preparations for the 10th congress. Today's conference correspond to its contents and spirit with the whole of the great pre-congress debate. Objectivity, critical remarks, and above all, a desire for action were the hallmarks of this conference. You have touched on many matters of national significance. This is understandable. Warsaw is the capital, but it is also a symbol. After all, it was here that events which had an overwhelming effect on the history of the nation and on Polish fate have taken place for centuries. It was also here that our party problems relating both to the past 40 years and also to the most recent inter-congress 5-year period have been focused.

In Warsaw, words are worth twice as much as anywhere else. This is a town which has been tempered by the most difficult twists of fortune. At the same time, however, it is commendably resistant to so-called empty talk. Here one must speak sincerely and openly or otherwise best say nothing. This is how one should, when all is said and done, speak in Poland itself. And this is what the climate of the pre-congress discussion was like. We hope that this climate will be maintained during the 10th congress, too.

So far, voivodship and factory conferences elected 1,603 delegates. Workers and peasants constitute over 54 percent of them. Every fifth delegate is under 35 years old. In less than a month, in their voices the idea and the will of the party will be expressed, and its determination in marching toward prosperity of socialist Poland.

The party as a whole and its leadership have learned a lot in the pre-congress debates. Today, it is too early for their full and comprehensive recapitulation. The results of the discussion and individual talks will be utilized by the 10th congress, and newly-elected Central Committee, and later the cells of all levels during the accountability and election campaign. They will be properly included in a new party program and in the congress resolution.

The shift at the ninth congress led the party onto the right track. Following this track consistently, the party is consolidated from the pre-congress campaign. It confirmed its ability to make a critical, and at the same time constructive, appraisal of the situation and draw practical conclusions from it. Often, what we consider very valuable conclusions originated from conversations with non-party members. This is proof of growing confidence in the party, and at the same time a serious obligation for us.

Impatience, and not accepting stagnation, can spur activity. We set it fully in motion if we convince people to [word indistinct] real reserves and possibilities, if we point the way to improvement and organize work properly.

If we do not do this, social expectations may turn against us. Hope will be replaced by disbelief, passivity, and apathy. The opponent will do everything, after all, in order to effect a change in the climate. We have had numerous examples of this.

The pre-congress discussion has confirmed the great progress we have achieved. It also revealed the sharp contours of weakness and shortcomings. Progress gives us satisfaction. Weaknesses demand intensified activity. I want to speak above all about some of them. Others will be reflected in the Central Committee report on which we have just started work. When we say that the party is the same, yet it is not the same, we are not referring exclusively to the conquest of pre-August ailments and weaknesses. This statement makes permanent sense. Always the same means it is principally Marxist-Leninist in its character. Not the same means it is constantly changing, simultaneously with the onset of new conditions, new challenges, new requirements. The party's duty is the constant strengthening of the guarantee that never again will a disruption of its links with the working class and with society take place.

The ninth congress gave these guarantees the status of party law. Statutory mechanisms of the defence of Leninist norms of the party's functioning were strengthened. Nevertheless, memory above all should present us with warnings against taking the wrong road. It should always warn us against sliding into a virus of complacency, arrogance, and ostentatiousness; against the divergence between declarations and actions. Sometimes memory fails. Some party and state activists easily forget; they try to return to the old, well-worn tracks. Once again, not just one committee and even more often, department, is swamped with papers, instructions, and reports. Celebrations, the feeling of a higher initiation, creeps in. Some comrades live in the conviction that there is no longer a need to (?exert themselves), to patiently explain difficult, often unpleasant matters and particularly, to admit mistakes.

We cannot generalize these phenomena. That would be unjust and unfair to the majority of echelons and institutions and to the selfless aktiv and apparatus. But since such situations continue to happen -- and this has been said in the prec-congress discussion, it is better to exaggerate this menace than belittle it. Good habits do not automatically eradicate outdated, bad ones. People do not easily make changes in themselves even if they earnestly persuade others to do so. It should be said clearly: Those who do not want or are unable to work in the spirit of socialist renewal, win people over for the cause of socialism, and work with the utmost effort cannot count on a green light in their career. This is evident from the spirit of the pre-congress campaign; it will undoubtedly be confirmed by the 10th congress.

The style of party work is especially important. It decides its place in society to no lesser extent than the program and the general line. Much has been said about this in the pre-congress discussion, and also at today's conference. A vanguard is a detachment which paves the way and leads further ranks behind it. It loses this characteristic when it opportunistically and faintheartedly slows down the pace or when it accelerated mindlessly, without looking back to see whether anybody is keeping up with it. The attitude of those who carefully slow down in direct contact with the working class and with nonparty members but speed up with panache in their own circle is especially unacceptable. We have not yet managed to overcome definitively this kind of inner-office revolutionary character.

For a long time now the party has been concerned just with intself to a considerable extent. This was necessary to regain ideological unity and its full capacity for effective action.

At present we must direct our main attention to work among the working class and society, among people who are not party members, and we must organize more frequently the open primary party organizations' meetings and create an atmosphere of sincerity in all party discussions and conversations. We must ensure that what is talked about behind-the-scenes, on factory floors, and in teachers' staff rooms is not avoided at meetings.

We include front-ranking and innovative work indelibly among party duties. A party tolerating in its own ranks idlers, people producing shoddy work, and those working below average would not have the moral right to call for conscientious work. There is nothing more burdensome to us than members of the party who work badly, who are morally ambiguous and who do not arouse respect as superiors. It is precisely all too infrequently that we assess our party work from this point of view. It is not enough to be right. One must convince people about what is right and prove that our words and actions are one and the same thing. Society views this, and justly so, as being the first condition of credibility. For as long as we go out to the working class with truth it can criticize us and even judge us harshly but it will not turn its back on the party.

We were furnished with further proof of this during the most dramatic moment of our postwar history, in December 1981. It is significant that, under fire from the assaults of the opponent, the smallest losses were suffered by those organizations who acted boldly in the front line among working people. They were quite simply credible. But those where a formal approach and empty words weighed down upon party work went to pieces and withered away.

This lesson has to be repeated every day by each echelon and party committee. The meetings before the election for the Sejm and the pre-congress discussion showed that we can talk with people better. We talk about things that concern them; we use less worn-out and bombastic words. But bad habits of many years result in our language being sometimes unclear, bald, and conventional; it does not correspond with the lively climate of everyday life, and it does not affect human feelings and imagination. If we want to be more effective in political work, deeper renewal of the language we use has to follow.

Vladimir Lenin wrote that a state is strong when the masses know about everything, can express an opinion on everything, and do everything consciously. This profound thought also expresses the essence of attitude toward criticism. I share the view of Comrade Ryszard Lukasiewicz that often the situation is not too good. It happens that the main evil is seen not in negative phenomena, but in their public disclosure. One does not like journalists who are writing critically, and comrades who speak in this spirit at meetings. Especially when criticism ruins self-appeasement, breaks arrangements, and uncovers bad management. Instead of looking for methods of improvement, excuses of objective causes are intensely searched for. Of course, there are examples of demagogic publications and statements. But they should not harden one to criticism in general. All resistance and inhibition in this sphere are significant threats to socialist democracy.

It is the first step toward bypassing the view of the working people and weakening links with them. The party cannot remain indifferent to such phenomena. This, of course, does not mean that the party, administration, and management are to be treated as the proverbial whipping boy. They have to be strong, equipped with the necessary authority and confidence, and with legal ability to execute the decisions made. But that is precisely why they require, like air, a knowledge of public views, openness, criticism, and continuing genuine contact with the masses. The majority of party and state and economic administration activists who passed the test during the most difficult period, today increasingly meet this requirement.

We have many sound resolutions. But how often do matters stop there? I have heard among other things during personal interviews with workers of the Warszawa steelworks that when it comes to implementation, we start marking time. Once a decision is made, there comes the time of executive discipline. But it turns out that there are those who are equal and those who are more equal with respect to this, and that what is decided by everyone falls on the shoulders of a few; the rest have a thousand and one excuses. The place of such fans is in a stadium and not in our ranks. Insufficiently effective implementation of resolutions is frequently the result of incompetent translation of general tasks into specific ones. For example, higher echelons recommend that material and power consumption be reduced, that work discipline be improved. The basic party organization should then speak of specific manifestations of wastage and lack of discipline, about evident causes of weaknesses and negligence, and above all about ways of eliminating them.

In a contrary case, everything ends once again in empty words.

During individual talks, a party member of many years' standing, Comrade Stefan Jablonski from the Warsaw Steelworks, spoke of the necessity of reversing the path trodden by some activists from workplace cells to higher and central cells. He rightly proposed that comrades from higher echelons should reach factory and territorial organizations as often as possible, not only for the sake of contact between the higher and lower authorities but above all, for authentic, candid talks with rank and file members of the party, as also with nonparty members. I know that this trend is valued and increasingly fully realized in the Warsaw Committee.

The three functions of the party are indivisible; that of service to the working class, working people, the nation; of leadership in society; and of running the state. The first results from an ideological-moral order, from a class duty. The second depends upon achieving the trust of working people, of tightening the bonds with them, of strengthening credibility in their eyes. The third is a historic necessity as regards the state bodies on the road to the construction and development of socialism. None of these functions come about by themselves. None of these positions are achieved by the party once and for all. The occurrence of an emphasis only upon the directing role while belittling the two other roles is proof of a nostalgia for bureaucratic forms of leadership. They will not ensure for the party that position which representatives of this school of thought have in mind.

In the 1970's the leading role was secured through various regulations and a system of formal functions. But nevertheless, during its time of trial, the party turned out to be not strong enough to effectively face adversity. Those who view separately the different roles of the party -- its role of serving the nation and its guiding and leading roles -- have not learned much from our history and have failed to understand the essence of socialist renewal.

We are living in times of crucial importance for the further development of socialism. The countries of our community are seeking new solutions which accelerate development. The deliberations of the 27th CPSU Congress were a great impulse in this cause. The importance of its resolutions goes far beyond the internal problems of the Soviet Union. They are a valuable mainspring for development processes and for enriching socialism on a broader international scale. In this great invigorating undercurrent of releasing fresh forces and reserves of Leninist thinking and style of work and faithful to the line of the ninth congress, we too are preparing for our 10th congress.

Comrades, the pre-congress campaign has confirmed the sincere will of the party in the cause of national understanding. Its essence is not static. Together with the changes in the realities of the country and in social awareness it expresses itself in an improved grasp of the interests of Poland in a highly complicated modern world. Of course, there are various things causing these changes. It would be a mistake to simplify them. However, the process leading from unwillingness and frustration to an active presence in sociopolitical life always merits sympathetic support.

In this process there are no winners or losers. We win as a nation. For today the primary and most important issue is that Poland should enter the path of achieving equilibrium and acceleration as regards development.

It will be decisive not only for the country's future but also for every Pole regardless of whether he has different opinions on many issues. Those who are stuck in negation become more and more outdated. We approach with understanding everyone who recognizes the lack of sense in further blundering down a dead end. If they do not do this, it cannot be helped. Those who want to be an enemy will be one. The struggle will continue. It already happened in history, in Poland and in the world. It always ends as every external or internal white emigration. [words indistinct] Concrete and joint actions create the widest plane for accord.

There are issues on which we differ, and we continue to differ. But at the same time we will be patient and understanding toward all those who have doubts on one issue or another, or even disagreement, but they see the need and possibilities for constructive cooperation. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth creates necessary conditions for partnerlike exchange of views and opinion within it or together with it. That also includes criticism concerning moves by the authorities or methods of management.

We do not limit the scope of dialogue, we respect individual character and the multiplicity of outlooks on life.

We come halfway to every rational idea and initiative and active attitude, which can serve the homeland. However, it has to be recalled that the national accord has and must have clearly outlined frameworks. They are marked by constitutional principles of the system, and also contradictions which exist in Poland.

We are not, therefore, thinking of a utopia. We are searching not for forced unity, but for mutual, realistically created understanding. This particularly, and more often, concerns the intelligentsia and the youth. This is also why the party will decidedly oppose attempts at disintegration of the education processes, particularly in schools and higher education institutions. They harm the consciousness of youth. They amputate its drive, which is so very much needed by socialist Poland.

Many young people believe that the start of their careers has turned out unfavorably, that they took up work in which they do not have opportunities for using the knowledge acquired during studies, or the chance of either improving their living conditions or of promotion. We must pay attention to these opinions. A mood of disillusionment and discouragement in the young generation of the intelligentsia which remains unanswered will create bad prospects for the future. The full utilization of the capabilities of young people demands the proper economic, organizational, and above all cadre solutions, and also greater initiative and activity of the interested parties themselves. Youth organizations have a great role to play here. The advancement of idealistic people, bold innovators -- independent of organizational membership, truly the best people -- is the key to solving all problems.

Every person should have full awareness of what chances he will have if he meets the defined conditions, where his work can take him and what he should do to accelerate the achievement of that aim.

In Warsaw, as in no other region of the country, the two main motive forces in the march toward progress are focused -- the great intellectual potential and the great industrial working class. Its capacity for creative, harmonious collaboration is a present-day value of the alliance between the workers and the intelligentsia. The capital already has several scientific-production centers. There a qualified electrician, fitter, or lathe operator meets at the workbench an outstanding engineer, or scientist. This significantly reduces the path between ideas and industry. Especially beneficial is the coupling of the most advanced scientific and technical thought with those areas of industry that bring progress -- electronics, computers, materials technology and biotechnologies. The party leadership notes with satisfaction that it is the capital which is creating nationwide, forward-looking models in this field.

Warsaw should also set an example in facilitating career starts for young people who are especially gifted -- who, through their knowledge, attitude and work -- show that they want to and are able to change reality for the better. We value all activities in that direction. From that point of view, the TRYBUNA LUDU initiative to establish a Poland-2000 foundation for promoting young talented people deserves full support.

Man decides everything. It is people who formulate tasks, people who execute them, and it is people who are served by the results of work. Without good organizers there will be no good work organization; without innovators, no advancement; without above-average people, no above-average results in work and development. Therefore, correct personnel policy is a must. It was the subject of evaluation by the Central Committee 25th plenum and recently by a Politburo session.

A special resolution has been issued in this matter. The consistent implementation of this resolution is a fundamental duty of the party.

There are still voices to be heard which say that things are very varied as regards the practical implementation of the new cadre policy and that the so-called old boy network is again being favored. It has been pointed out that various people under the protection of mysterious forces receive no punishment even for serious acts of negligence and offenses, and that, on the other hand, people who are competent and honest often come up against an impenetrable wall. In these voices there is doubtless lots of truth and, I think, also, no small amount of misunderstanding. As a rule every person has a good opinion of himself. And everyone has his own recipe for improving his own factory, region and country. But just imagine how often we have suffered setbacks precisely thanks to those who know everything that is best themselves. The present shortcomings are also a consequence of defective practices of the past. Sometimes it is necessary to revise one's cadre opinion about a person who over a period of from anywhere from 10 to 20 years has been amassing in his personal files praise smacking of favoritism and who, as practice shows only now, is not up to the function he occupies.

Every member of the party is a co-author of its cadre policy. This policy has its beginnings, after all, in the lowest echelons. Cadre departments cannot replace primary party organizations in the evaluation of personnel and in seeking and recommending the best people or in the removal of those who do not deserve promotion.

Honest and courageous people who are willing to take sensible risks know full well from practice that passivity has not aroused public opposition too often but that there is always a whole host of those wanting to undermine bold initiatives.

Today Poland needs as many tough and just, active and hard working, and ready to take responsibility for themselves and others people as possible. There are such people. More opportunities have to be created for their bold activities. Party echelons and organizations have to make regular appraisals, and publicly declare what they have done, that the society is certain that valuable cadres are not wasted in Poland.

Recently, Warsaw Committee plenum made critical and self-critical appraisal of implementation of the cadre policy. Your organization has taken many interesting actions in this sphere. Among others that merit attention are expert appraisements on the state and needs of industry management, works on methods of appraising enterprises, and enrichment of economic knowledge of cadres in theory and practice of management. But there is substantial weakness whch is the lack of knowledge of intentions and priciples of the cadre policy among a considerable part of party members and workforces. It is also not too good as far as promotion is concerned of young cadres to managerial posts. In 52 enterprises which were investigated, among directors and their deputies, only 1.4 percent of people were under 35 years of age, and 19.3 percent among foremen and charge hands.

There were almost 4 times fewer young people up to the age of 29 in managerial posts in Warsaw than in the whole country, and almost 2 times less in the age of 30-39 years.

Youth organizations do not demonstrate sufficient aggressiveness in pushing representatives of the young generation into party authorities, administration, self-management, and trade unions, and also in recommending their activists to the party ranks. I know that steps had been taken to improve the state of affairs; it is high time for expected results. I have noted carefully the statement made by Comrade Grzegorz Janczewski; I share his view that the worker-oriented course of our party has been, and must be open to intelligentsia, it must appreciate its role, and creating premises for its creative activity.

In the best interest of the working class, and the entire community, it is essential that educated people, particularly those operating in the spheres of education, science, technology, culture, and health service, have favorable conditions for operation. Toward this end legal rules should act successfully and justly, as well as organizational structures and eocnomic mechanisms. On this road the 19th plenum of the Central Committee created an important incentive. However, there is still much to be done.

Comrades, in the draft program documents of the congress, the main objectives for socioeconomic development of the country have been defined. We do not hide the complexity of the situation, or the problems that have appeared, which we will have to overcome. Debate on prospects must be conducted on hard realities, one must not issue promisory notes without funds to cover them. As Comrade Premier Zbigniew Messner correctly said, the 10th congress will not solve our problems of its own accord.

That can only be done by people and their work. However, congress should point the way, provide this work with an impulse, provide an answer to the question how to make the necessary possible. And in that sense, the results of the congress may have enormous and, frankly, decisive significance for Poland's future.

The enemies of People's Poland are aware of this. Thus, the sowing of paralyzing pessimism; thus they wish so much that we would not have plans and, to do things to spite ourselves and Poland. These calculations are condemned to failure. The party, the working class, and the Polish people will show that we can overcome difficulties, break through to progress and move ahead more quickly.

Many economic problems and dilemmas have been raised in the pre-congress campaign, also at today's conference. The congress will obviously address them. Allow me, therefore, to limit myself only to some of the issues.

Reform is spoken about with concern and anxiety, but still with great hope. We have behind us the pioneering phase of its introduction. The experience so far has shown that reform has reinforced our economy in a fundamental way. Its positive aspects outnumber the weak points.

We should expect the 10th congress to open a second phase of reform, its consolidation, improvement and enrichment. The invariable substance of reform is independence within the body of planned national economy, enterprise and workforce self-management coupled to social interest and self financing which results from properly-earned profits and not at the cost of defenseless customers.

Two facts are colliding with each other; the relentless rights of the economy and the social acceptance of their consequences. This leads to a compromise which is costly, hampers movements, and does not allow for an accelerated pace.

A substantial number of (enterprises) are struggling under difficulties. There is a shortage of manpower, raw and other materials, spare parts, particularly from imports. The result is that production potential is not fully utilized. It can be said that machines are dying standing idle. It is worthy of recognition that the majority of enterprises are not giving in, are not capitulating but are seeking and finding a realistic, positive solution. However, the key to fundamental progress is the better utilization of the enormous reserves which our economy, science, and technology as a whole have at their disposal. In particular, the practical link between the rights of enterprises to independent activity and their full responsibility for the achieved results -- both good and bad -- should be consistently maintained.

This fundamental requirement of the new economic order continues to pave the way for itself with too much difficulty. Much work is still, therefore, needed to fully implement and executive the reform. This is a task for the whole party. Often, however, work place party organizations, sometimes echelons, are not capable of liberating themselves from particularism -- they do not become the spokesman of social interests. Poor production results are excused a bit too easily and support is given to unjustified demands.

While valuing honest work, great achievements, the scale of transformations in economic administration, one must at the same time state that a certain section adapts the style of its work to the new principles of economic management with difficulty.

Some ministries still feel better representing particular branch interests rather than public interests. That one has to continue learning reform, not only at the grassroot level in enterprises, but also at the top in the central administration testifies to this. The party will combat with increased energy maladministration, sluggishness, and indifference on vital matters to citizens and state interests.

There are especially central departments, which determine the direction and style of work of administration as a whole. Meanwhile, in some departments instructions are given which instead of improving life disorganize it and cause unnecessary irritations. Recently, there were some notorious examples. Subsequently, they are sneakily abandoned. It is worth asking, are party echelons and organizations in these departments showing interest in such cases?

Comrades, the most important criterion for appraising the economic system is social labor productivity. Opinion still lingers that it can be increased only by increased individual effort of a worker, and by equipping him with suitable technology. I am not going to question the great importance of these factors. However, it is necessary to notice the fact that high individual productivity does not automatically make high productivity in an enterprise, a branch, let alone the whole economy.

While pointing to responsibility of physical laborers, one forgets that the social labor productivity depends mainly upon organizers, upon the whole cadre managing the economy, upon their abilities to harmonize, discipline, and motivate all elements of production.

Much depends on the worker, but not all. It is quite simply necessary to create for him and together with him -- this is how, among other things, I understood the very fitting statement made by Comrade Wiktor Lis -- the conditions that guarantee productive and socially useful work. At the same time, it is necessary to set requirements that would make it disadvantageous for anyone to do average, or even less, poor work.

It is high time to switch from pertinent declarations to consistent action and implementation. I think this ought to meet with the understanding of the working class. For it is a fact of fundamental importance for our political system that workers in socialism are not only wage-earning workers of state enterprises but also, and I stress this yet again, joint owners enjoying full rights.

However, one will not speed up the process of the entire working class maturing to this role by moralizing. The organizers of production and of social and political life cannot lose sight of this for a single moment. In particular it is the duty of the party to make sure that workers may and are capable of performing both these roles in a responsible manner. We have the appropriate organizational solutions, particularly in the shape of self-government and class-based trade unions. We have correct policy assumptions. Their implementation is not only a theoretical matter but also the most vital and practical matter. Crises have convinced us of this in a very intense manner.

The Warsaw party organization is approaching the 10th congress with a considerable economic achievement. Last year, Warsaw industry achieved output exceeding the volume of 1979. In the first quarter, its dynamics reached close to 13 percent compared to the national average of 5 percent. This is a good sign. At the same time there are numerous acute weak points -- an insufficient network of child-care centers, the inefficiency of the trade network, overloading of urban transport, delays in housing repairs, and untidiness in housing estates.

However, the most urgent is the housing question; Warsaw is no exception. Housing construction is a problem of highest social rank; thus, the congress will deal with it in detail. Dimensions of housing construction depend mainly on the capability of the entire economy and the size of the national income. This will decide in general, but at the same time, much depends on the work of all those responsible for building, sharing, and exploiting flats.

One must say first of all, that from this point of view our city is not a shining example, even if one takes into consideration the undoubtable difficulties about which Comrade Waclaw Maciol spoke today.

We remember the famous Warsaw pace, houses constructed literally in several days. Unfortunately, today it is a thing of the past. The pace has changed into sluggishness; houses in Poland take the longest to build -- on the average nearly 3 years. It is high time to make a breakthrough in the entire process of construction, starting with the architects and ending with finishing work. Without this there will be no acceleration in building industry.

In pre-congress discussions in the country, also in your organization, the problem of debts was often mentioned. This is a difficult issue. It constitutes one of the main burdens in the economic development of the country. However, I will not elaborate because soon an extensive report will be published on the origin, character, and state of our debts, and about the ways and prospects for its solution.

The issue of excessive income is also still very much with us, so-called private enterprise in particular. Comrades Jozef Baranowski and Stanislaw Dobrzalowicz talked about that today with particular clarity. Income, even if considerably high, but gained through honest and socially useful activity should not be met with reservations. But the state's fiscal policy cannot allow a strata of lavishly spending super-rich to emerge legally in socialist Poland. [applause] Where profit is made illegally a suitable legal repression must apply, and has been applied more and more effectively. This is beyond discussion.

An interparty team of the PZPR and the Democratic Party has just begun activities under the chairmanship of the minister of finance. In the near future it will present a report to the government on private money-making activity, and drafts of suitable legal acts, concerning in particular the license policy, and more strict procedure of issuing and withdrawing permission for activities. This is not in any case directed against the crafts, and not against economically and socially useful private economic activities. We guarantee the permanent functioning of these activities, but at the same time we are announcing the impermanence of abuse. That means intensified struggle, which we will conduct together with the honest majority of the private sector against its degenerated and rapacious fringe.

Besides, we will persistently fight every form of machination and theft, regardless in which sector, and especially if it occurs at the junction of different sectors. This course, and most of all its efficiency, will be permanently consolidated and sharpened.

Comrades, the leap in civilization that has occurred in our country during the lifespan of one generation, has left its impression on the natural environment of man. Although we are not an exception in this area either in Europe or in the world, we do not intend to cover up the fact that the situation, particularly in highly industrialized and urbanized areas, is not satisfactory. Public opinion is receiving honest information on this subject. Unfortunately, subversive centers and their political customers in this country are trying to exploit our informational openness. A demagogic campaign has been unleashed. In these reports each and every one of our actions is changed into a defeat. But the facts are as follows. At the beginning of 1985 the government approved a national program for the protection of the environment up to the end of the 1980's. Availing ourselves of social consultation a start has also been made on the drawing up of a national program up to the year 2010. The material resources designated for these purposes are growing appreciably.

If, for instance, by the end of the 1970's outlay did not exceed 2.2 percent of the total of the state's investment resources, then now this indicator comes to more than 8 percent and in the coming years it will also be rising.

The area allotted to nature reserves and to national and landscape parks is being increased. In the next few years technology for desulphurizing fuels and combustion fumes, and industrial production techniques producing little or no waste will be implemented. For instance, in Warsaw the northern water pipeline will be commissioned and at least seven effluent treatment plants will be inaugurated, including the great Czajka installation. New technological lines for using dust [as heard] in electric power stations will be installed. An experiment for desulphurizing the combustion fumes at the Warszawa steelworks will begin. The total value of these kinds of efforts in the country as a whole will exceed the sum of Z800 billion in this 5-year period. It stands to reason that one would like to build even more. But where is one to get the resources for this? By reducing the number of houses or schools being built, or by buying filters instead of medicines? How is one to overcome the embargo on the purchase of cleaner technologies? In this situation all projects not requiring outlays of investment capital [pozainwestycyjny] acquire exceptional importance.

We must reach for them, sharpening economic tools, improving the systems of organization and management, adapting the law, ensuring its adherence, and in particular, radically improving the exploitation of existing protection mechanisms. Exceptionally important at the same time is the conviction that we ourselves, as a society, are responsible to an enormous extent for everything that is connected to the purity of the water, the air, the soil. We bear this responsibility every day, at every step, at every post. How many ills that often cannot be corrected arise from carelessness, lack of imagination and slovenliness. It is enough to look around to be convinced of this. The reaction in these matters must be and will be more decisive.

June 5 is approaching. It is traditionally celebrated, at the initiative of the United Nations, as the day of the protection of the environment. This inclines us toward a somewhat more expansive thought: The ecological threat today has a universal character. It has grown to the status of a threat to social existence of the highest order. The intensifying severity of the conflict between society and nature results in the universalization of the understanding of the need for a new degree of rationality in civilization's progress. The need for undertaking effective international initiatives guaranteeing the optimal utilization of the earth's resources is becoming increasingly obvious as a universal and general value.

With this thought in mind, I presented a proposal for the unrestricted exchange of documentation, technology, and licenses in the sphere of the protection of the natural environment during the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. This idea is gaining growing support.

Comrades, a month has passed since the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We expressed sympathy to the Soviet comrades, to the people who suffered, and solidarity with those who, with self-sacrifice, struggled with this dangerous and technically and ecologically complicated problem. When misfortune meets a friend, sharing his concern is not only a political but also a moral matter, particularly as this is an ally that assisted us in the most difficult moments and continues to give evidence of it to this day.

The anxiety of the Polish public caused by the accident was understandable. We view this in human categories.

In particular, we note parents' concern for their children's health. The party leadership constantly bore that in mind. A government commission, set up as quickly as humanly possible, directed preventive operations, frequently making various decisions in advance of developments and at the same time promptly informing public opinion. The manner of evaluating the whole event is a matter of one's knowledge, culture, and moral attitude. The people's authorities have the duty to provide honest and candid explanations. At the same time, every citizen has the right to hold his own view. The majority were convinced by the qualified views of scientists and outstanding Polish specialists, as well as the position of the IAEA. Others gave credence to Western broadcasters and also to -- as they are euphemistically known -- the other news sources, sowing hearsay and fantastic conjectures, disseminated according to the best principles of psychological warfare. Therefore, comrades, allow me to make a specific digression:

Apart from restrictions, embargos, and such, imperialism cannot attack us physically in conditions of peace. But man's consciousness presents a virtually unlimited field for aggression. Western military arsenals contain psychochemical, or in other words, psychotic substances LSD-25 and BZ. They were used by the U.S. Army in Vietnam. Their effect on the human body induces changes which psychology terms psychoses. By acting on the nervous system, they induce apathy, derangement, psychic irritation and even hallucinations.

They endeavor to achieve similar results by way of propaganda subversion. Thus, there is full justification to call it a psychological war. This kind of emotion, and attempts at speculating on them, are not foreign to our experience, including that of a few years ago when, for example, it was announced that the government is hoarding food in order to starve the nation. I think each of us would be able to quote much similar rubbish. In all, the decisive majority of the Polish community -- I speak about it with respect -- once again demonstrated its maturity and responsibility. Thus, we have an unequivocal judgement on this hysterical campaign about efforts to make anti-Soviet capital, and about discriminatory decisions which block food exports from socialist states.

The drop in foreign currency earnings for our country just this month will amount to about $50 million. We must take into account further losses. That was not the first breakdown in an atomic power station; in Western countries they occur on numerous occasions. Of these, not all, not every one was disclosed immediately. But when disaster occurs in a socialist state, it is made into a political game in the West. Little space has been left for human feelings and ordinary human solidarity. Certain persons endeavored to make political business even of the coffins of victims, and in this way, to disturb efforts for detente in the international situation.

The peaceful use of nuclear energy has no sensible alternative. Poland will not be able to do without atomic power stations constructed with the maximum safety for people and the natural environment. We actively support the activity of the IAEA. The peaceful use of energy, with benefits for all humankind, is only possible under conditions of broad international cooperation.

Events and conflicts even in countries that are furthest away from Poland often have an effect on what is happening here, in the Wola District of Warsaw. In turn, our situation and our activities somehow are not of no concern for the development of the international situation. This situation has recently taken a turn for the worse. Imperialism, particularly American, prefers a policy of confrontation instead of detente and constructive cooperation. The world of socialism consistently contrasts this doctrine with a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with varying sociopolitical systems.

At the 27th CPSU congress, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev outlined a complex vision of the future, based on a systerm of international security. The main element of this vision is a proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the present century. Poland, together with the other socialist states, actively supports the Soviet initiatives. We see a real guarantee for the security of nations in them. They are also fully in accordance with our vital interests. The party's international activity, the foreign policy of our socialist state, invariably serve to ensure the independence, sovereignty, and durability of our country's borders. They serve the case of the nation's peaceful and secure existence. The 10th congress will assess it and also will map out tasks for the next few years. May these years be successful for the peace of Europe and the world.

Dear comrades, we are realists, but realism depends not only on the enumeration of difficulties but above all, on finding ways to overcome them. We shall not get material resources overnight. Objective conditions will not change. Thus, it is necessary to solve the problems facing us in a build, fresh, and I would go so far as to say, revolutionary, manner.

In every place and at every level, therein lies the substance of our opportunity.

We are entering the final phase of preparation for the congress. It will not be a ceremonial gala giving a hand to decsions previously made elsewhere. We want it to be a critical, bold, and creative congress, oriented toward the working people, their needs, and aspirations; the delegates, the main architects of the party line for the immediate future, will decide this within the mandate entrusted to them. The party will come to the 10th congress stronger in its experiences, in growing confidence of the working class, fully aware of the complex events of the past 5-year period but a hundredfold more aware of the difficult tasks and the great responsibility that rests upon it. Our party will cope with this historic responsibility with honor.

I would like to wish the Warsaw Party organization that its undeniable achievements become a valuable, inspiring contribution to the cause of the 10th PZPR Congress. [applause]

U.S. POSITION IN HALIFAX 'UNPRECEDENTED'

LD311710 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 31 May 86

["Washington Isolation" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist Andrezej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 [dateline as received] It was an unprecedented thing for the United States to be left as isolated as during a spring session of the North Atlantic Council in Halifax, which in general was marked by concern over the outcome of Ronald Reagan's decision, namely that the U.S. would violate SALT II treaty at the latest by this autumn.

Thursday, reports from Halifax said that all NATO allies of the U.S. viewed Washington's violation of this key Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic arms limitation as a blow at the East-West disarmament dialouge. This was openly said by Canada's Foreign Minister Joseph Clark. Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney, in turn, told newsmen that his government and other allies' governments alike, did not approve of Reagan's statement that SALT II would be no longer binding for Washington.

The Halifax session stressed that interests of the U.S. and Europe could in no way be reconciled.

A confrontation-oriented course of the policy of the Reagan administration designed to undermine the East-West disarmament dialogue and the CSCE process hits out at the interests of the U.S.'s West European allies.

It seems improbable, however, that West European foreign ministers will manage to save much of what is vital for the East-West dialogue.

A general opinion prevails that their verbal pledges of a serious approach to proposals of socialist states, particularly the Soviet Union, on troops and arms reduction, from the Atlantic Ocean up to the Urals, and pressure on the necessity to win results at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva negotiations had not succeeded in putting an end to a victorious march of "hawks" in Washington, who pressed the U.S. policy to follow the course which had nothing in common with what could be read in a Soviet-U.S. joint communique following Gorbachev-Reagan Geneva summit in November.

WARSAW TRIBUNAL INVALIDATES GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE

LD282139 Wasaw PAP in English 1544 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 28: The Constitutional Tribunal here today issued a decision stating that the government's ordinance concerning rents paid for apartments bought from the state were running counter to respective law and the Constitution. The decision was made in connection with a charge by the Wroclaw People's Council Presidium against two paragraphs of the government's executive regulations on the matter, issued earlier this year.

This was the first ruling made by the Constitutional Tribunal operating since January 1, 1986.

MESSNER CHAIRS COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC REFORM

LD302251 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 30 -- Economic issues were and currently are one of the mainstreams of discussions preceding the 10th PUWP Congress. They will also rank high during the congress's debates which will include, among other things, the Draft National Socio-Economic Plan for the years 1986-1990 and a report on the realization of the "Directions of Economic Reform" in the 1981-1985 period. The drafts of these documents were discssed today at a session of the Commission for Economic Reform which was chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

First Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek recalled that the current version of the Draft National Socio-Economic Plan was based on the second variant of the concept of the plan adopted by the Sejm last July. Over 200 studies, experts' reports and analyses ordered by the central planning organ were used while preparing this version. Kubiczek also said that the plan was internally consistent which was a fundamental condition of its feasibility. It is possible to achieve better than planned results provided that the efficiency of economic processes is increased, he stated. Kubiczek pointed out that the following would be given priority; the modernization of the economy, structural changes, scientific-technical progress, exports, the concept of solving the foreign debt issue and work productivity. He said that the food industry, housing construction and aiming at achieving monetary-market equilibrium were the directions given priority in the social policy and went on to stress that the most significant element uniting the plan with the economic reform and at the same time the most important economic issue was the pace and ways of reaching balance.

This view also stood out in the discussion, which stressed that this, however was inextricably tied with speeding up the reform.

Against a backdrop of the evaluations contained in the "report" special attention was paid to investment as a factor which could significantly contribute to the regaining by the economy of development abilities.

It was also postulated that the wage, price and finance policy be put into more concrete form because it was a signficant element of recovering economic equilibrium.

At the end of the meeting Zbigniew Messner stated that all motions and opinions would be analyzed thoroughly and used in the course of further work on both documents. We must really think about who is to implement the reform. The issues of the level, competence and responsiblity of cadres at all levels must stand in the forefront, stated the premier.

TRADE MINISTRY ON OUTLOOK FOR SUMMER SHORTAGES

LD222353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In the summer there should be no shortage of dairy products, edible fats, or dry goods. This information was communicated at a press conference in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Nor should there be any problems in purchasing hard cheeses. Temporary difficulties will be eliminated by imports from the FRG, Norway, and Holland. Full satisfaction of demand will also be guaranteed in the sale of rationed meat and meat products. In June it will also be possible to purchase a kilogram of beef on the bone. On the other hand, demand for most basic sporting and recreational goods will not be met.

Changes in Rationing

LD300044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services informed that, starting 1 June, semolina will not be subject to rationing. First class giblets are also being excluded from rationing. An extra kilogram of beef and veal with bone has also been granted. It is not subject to substitution for other kinds of meat and young chickens. From 1 June until 31 August a 20 percent reduction in retail prices is being introduced for bacon fat and lard. Greater production and the stabilization of demand enable the reduction prices on these articles for a period.

SIWICKI, SZAZILO ADDRESS MILITARY COMMANDERS

AU110515 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel Irenusz Tulowiecki and Captain Marek Sienawski on a meeting in the Silesian Military District at which Army General Siwicki, minister of national defense, and Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Armed Forces, spoke -- date of meeting not given]

[Excerpts] The minister of national defense, Army General Florain Siwicki, met with the commanders of certain units stationed in the Silesian Military District.

He was accompanied by Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and Division General Zygmunt Zielinski, director of the Ministry of National Defense Cadre Department.

Division General Jan Kuriata, commander of the Silesian Military District, was present at the meeting, which took place at the base of a unit of the 10th "Heroes of the Soviet Army" Armored Division.

Referring to issues raised during the discussion concerning the cultivation of appropriate ideological and ethical attitudes and fostering discipline, Tadeusz Szacilo indicated that good results had been achieved in this field and said that this was due to the harmonious union of work in the party-political, educational and training, and social spheres.

Stressing the importance of disciplined atttitudes among soldiers, he emphasized that the cultivation of such attitudes must be undertaken by everyone and in every situation. No one can be left out of this work because the Army has to be an effective cell in the educational process.

The division general said that the issues raised during the discussion were of great topical importance now that we have reached the final phase of our party's precongress campaign. These issues should, therefore, be reflected in practice as quickly as possible. The actions and duties that have been performed, the valuable initiatives that have been launched, and the wide development of competition show that party, youth, and social organizations correctly understand their role in the military milieu. The professional cadre, in particular leading, active, and creative cadre, have an important task to perform in this area. Delegates to the party congress should come from precisely this section of the cadre.

Assessing the meeting, Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki said that the meeting had fulfilled expectations and had served well the task of exchanging views on matters of great importance for the Army. The issues presented in such a rich discussion will doubtless be utilized effectively in the process of further improving various areas of the soldier's life. The Armed Forces have complicated tasks ahead of them in the fields of military training, ideology, and the principles of army conduct and in maintaining a high level of discipline. This is all the more important in view of the fact that the enemy of our system and social relations has not given up its aims, is improving its methods of operation, and is exploiting the economic difficulties which still exist in the country to this end.

The formation of a man is not only a matter of persuading and convincing; it is, above all, a matter of organizing his life, of creating an atmosphere that assists the realization of aims, and of the creation of conditions for good work as well as for rest, both physical and mental. Education is also a question of cultured conduct, hygiene, and the appropriate use of time.

Addressing himself to issues concerning professional cadre, Army General Florian Siwicki stressed that the cadre is by and large well trained, active, and selfless. After all, it has to be. In training our subordinates we must set them the best example. We must devote particular attention to professional soldiers, especially to those who have not been serving long, in improving their skills as well the manner in which they behave toward people; there can be no lack of time, energy, or opportunities in this area.

The precongress campaign has given precisely this area and remaining ones a new stimulus. The party and the Army will undoubtedly be stronger if these endeavours continue to be accompanied by creative criticism.

The minister of national defense expressed the conviction that people in uniform will be models of civic discipline and culture in their places of service and residence, will serve as examples of socialist ideological and ethical values, and will act as a cell mobilizing activity toward the full realizatihn of the program which will be set out at the upcoming 10th PZPR Congress.

GLEMP OPPOSES 'ATHEISM-PROMOTING' POLICY

AU291524 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 29 (AFP) -- The Roman Catholic cardinal-primate of Poland, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, said Thursday that the government's "atheism-promoting" policy would not benefit Poland. Msgr Glemp, speaking at a mass at a Catholic rally of several thousands in Warsaw's old city, said the church is always ready for dialogue with the government, but there was no question of the church "straying from its mission and abandoning the teachings of the Gospel." The government, he said, "tells us that religion is people's private business, forgetting that it is the Catholics who build factories, apartment buildings, and blast furnaces."

It was time, he said, to do away with the "myth" of the infallibilty of "scientific socialism," whose teachings were backward at a time when leading intellectuals were believers.

At the end of the mass, many persons made the "V" rallying sign of the banned "Solidarity Trade Union. The hymn, "God Give Us a Free Poland," a Solidarity "theme song," was also sung.

On State 'Vigilance"

LD301818 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Corpus Christi celebrations were held all over Poland yesterday. In Warsaw, the procession along the traditional royal route, from the cathedral to the four altars, was led by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland. In his homily at the fourth altar, the primate pointed to the significance of the eucharist in the life of a Christian, and referring to the forthcoming eucharist congress which is to take place in our country, he emphasized that it should contribute to reformation.

The primate went on to say that claims that pursuance of religious beliefs is a private matter in our country are completely incomprehensible. It is not only the parish priest who has a register of his believers; there are extensive files elsewhere, too. However, they do not say atheism is a private matter. Recently, the press reported that the director of the Institute for Scientific Atheism from another state was received in the Office for Religous Affairs and that the situation of religion in both countries was discussed. This means that atheism in other countries has a state status and that there is an interest in the private faith of citizens. We are not angry about that, but we wish for reformation. This wretched vigilance in order to protect the lack of faith from religion, or the lay attitude from faith, employs serious minds, takes up pages of newspapers, and creates many jobs during the period of poverty and economic crisis. Ending his homily during yesterday's celebrations of Corpus Christi in Warsaw, the primate encouraged believers to be able to sacrifice their difficult reality in which they live together with Christ and to find light for their further journey in the eucharist.

'NO RISK OF RADIATION' REPORTED FOR TOURISTS

AU301737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1986 -- The tourist summer season is in full progress in Romania. Tourists pour in Mamaia, Neptun, Venus, Olimp, Sinaia, Poiana, Brasov, Tusnad, Felix, Herculane, Covasna, Sovata, Calimanesti - well-known and highly appreciated tourist resorts on the Black Sea coast, in the Carpathians, or in balneal areas - as well as in all the other localities of tourist interest throughout the country. The attractions are numerous and diverse - modern and comfortable hotels, tasty and consistent food, highly efficient balneal treatments, numerous possibilities for recreation through trips, sports or cultural activities.

According to the Minitry of Tourism, tourists spending their 1986 holidays in Romania run no risk of radiation resulting form the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident. As a matter of fact, a letter received by Roimanian tourist forums from the International Touring Alliance headquartered in Madrid, which is signed by its Secretary-General Willibald P. Pahr, reads: "As for the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, the USSR, I wish to inform you that a team of well-known scientists appointed by the World Health Organization (WHO) reached the conclusion that travels from one country to another should not be restricted, with the exceptions of trips in areas situated in the immediate vicinity of the site of the accident." The above was an excerpt from an extensive report worked out by a number of experts who met on May 6, 1986 within the WHO regional bureau in Copenhagen.

The official readings in Romania, where the quality of the environment has been most thoroughly monitored through the national environmental radioactivity control network, show that air, water and ground activity dropped sharply towards the end of May, tending to return to normal value of the natural background. Therefore, there is no hazzard to the health of people, no matter their age. According to a communique released early this week, vegetables and fruit may be eaten as such. The previously applied measures had a prophylatic character.

REPOTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

AU292121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1640 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/5/1986 -- After Presdient Nicolea Ceausescu's opening speech, debates in plenum have started on the items in the agenda of the third farmer's congress.

According to the regulations concerning the proceedings of the great farmers' forum, the proceedings of the fifth congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, of the conference of the working people in state farming enterprises, of the conference of the working people in farm machinery stations, of the conference of the Councils of Working People in the enterprises of the food and farm produce aquisition industry, of the meeting of the working people in silvicultural units, and of the meeting of farm producers in non-cooperativized areas started in the afternoon.

The proceedings of the congress continue.

Ceausescu Speaks to Agriculture Congress

AU300601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 86 pp 1-3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Third Congress of Agricultural Socialist Unit Management Councils, All Peasantry, and Working People's Councils in the Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management, on 29 May in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] [Cheers, chants] Dear comrades and friends: I have the great pleasure of extending to you, participants in the third congress of the peasantry and working people in agriculture and other economic sectors, and to all our peasantry and working people in the villages warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

This great democratic forum of the peasantry and working people in agriculture, attended by more than 11,000 delegates and guests, marks a very important point in the socioeconomic life of the fatherland and in development of the revolutionary workers democracy, which ensures the entire nation's participation in consciously fashioning its own free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

During the general meetings held by all state and cooperative agricultural units and other sectors, as well as during county-level conferences, the participants thoroughly discussed plans and programs for the development of agriculture, as one of the basic branches of our national economy. The third congress of the peasantry and working people in agriculture has the important task of examining critically and self-critically the results obtained in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and establishing agricultural development targets for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. This congress must also endorse the plan and other programs adopted for various sectors of this important branch of the national economy.

At the same time, the congress should take the necessary technical and organizational steps to implement the new agrarian revolution, which should guarantee a substantial increase of the vegetable and animal production and a change in the peasantry's way of work, life, and thinking, with a view to unflinchingly implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: In the past 5-year plan period, our fatherland has covered another important stage along the way of socioeconomic development and greater material and cultural well-being for the entire nation. As I have also said on the other occasions, during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, we had to overcome a number of hardships caused both by the world economic crisis and certain contradictions. Industrial production increased during the past 5-year plan by more than 21 percent, agricultural output by more than 10 percent, and national income by more than 24 percent. On this basis, we secured both the overall development of the forces of production and an 8 percent increase of the working people's real remuneration. The peasantry's incomes increased by about 12 percent. We have appropriately developed other branches of the national economy. Science, education, and culture, which are decisive elements of the development of the socialist society and the progress toward communism, have also registered an important expansion.

Concurrently with the strong development of industry and other sectors of activity, our socialist agriculture has also registered a strong expansion.

In the past 5-year plan, under difficult weather conditions, particularly in the last year, we managed to obtain a grain production of 1,000 kg per capita, which has been one of the important targets of the party program and the new agrarian revolution. Generally speaking, the agricultural production has increased more than 4 times in the years of socialist construction. These results were primarily made possible thanks to the organization of agriculture on cooperative, socialist bases, the growth of the peasantry's overall level of knowledge and culture, the mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural activities, and large irrigation and land improvement operations.

In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan alone, we allocated almost 190 billion lei's worth of investments to agriculture. The almost 3 million hectares of irrigated lands and the more than 2 million hectares on which anti-soil erosion and other land improvement work was performed played a decisive part in obtaining a 1985 grain crop of more than 23 million metric tons. We must also state at this congress that life has clearly proved the superiority of the socialist agriculture and the creative power of the peasantry, who throughout the history of the birth of the Romanian people and nation, have played a decisive role in preserving the existence of and developing our nation and made many sacrifices in the struggle against foreign oppressors and for the fatherland's independence and in the battles for social and national liberation; the peasantry has been a basic element of our fatherland's progress and independence. [cheers, chants]

With the emergence of the workers class on the historical scene and the development of the intelligentsia, the peasantry, closely allied to the workers class and the intelligentsia, have actively participated in all the great class battles, in the struggles to overthrow the bougeois-landlord regime, and in the struggle and work to build socialism in Romania. Therefore, we can say that there is no important event in the millenia-old history of our people in which the peasantry have not participated or made their contribution to the development of our fatherland and people and to the country's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

All achievements during the years of socialism, including in the previous 5-year period, clearly demonstrate the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party, which has proven throughout its 65 years of activity that all its work aims at completely eliminated expoitation, inequality, and the bourgeois-landlord society and building the socialist and communist society, which should ensure the full independence and freedom of the fatherland and the further increase of the people's material and intellectual well-being, the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of achievements so far, we can say with good reason that our party has always known how to creatively apply the principles of scientific socialism and the generally valid truths to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. We have always proceeded from the fact that socialism is being built in diverse forms from one country to another and one period to another and only by taking into account all these things can we ensure the victory of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Everything we have achieved in this short historical period is the fruit of the heroic work of our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all social categories, and the entire nation, who -- in full unity, under the leadership of our Communist Party -- are unswervingly implementing the party-state domestic and foreign policy, which meets the aspirations of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

All this proves the creative power and ability of a nation, that has eliminated oppression and social and national inequalities for good, has become master of its destiny, and is consciously building its own free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

For the great achievements attained in the development of agriculture and the overall progress of the villages, I extend to the entire peasantry and all working people in agriculture and other sectors represented at this congress warmest congratulations and wishes for new successes and achievements in all spheres, with a view to implementing the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, from the high rostrum of this great democratic forum of the peasantry and working people in agriculture, I extend to the workers class, intelligentsia, and all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our nation warmest congrtulations on the great achievements thus far, including the results scored in the first months of the new 5-year plan, and wishes for new and ever greater successes in fulfilling the 1986 plan and the entire 1986-90 5-Year Plan and raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: All our people are resolutely engaged in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which was draftd on the basis of decisions of the 13th party congress and represents a decisive stage in implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. The main goal of the new 5-year plan is to ensure Romania's transition to a new and higher development stage -- from a developing country, to an average developed country; in the long run, before the year 2000, our fatherland should become a comprehensively developed socialist society, in which the communist principles of work and life are increasingly asserting themselves in all fields. [cheers, chants]

The attainment of all these great targets requires a transition to a new quality of all the people's work and life. This presupposes a resolute transition to intensively developing the industry, agriculture, and all other branches of the national economy. The implementation of the 13th party congress decisions requires, as an objective prerequisite, a firm commitment to carrying out the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution. In this respect, we should further expand science, education, and culture and closely link scientific research with education and production. We must be fully aware of the fact that only on the basis of the latest acheivements of science, technology, and general human knowledge, can we ensure our fatherland's firm progress along the road of socialism and communism.

We must strongly increase the political-educational work of molding the new man, with a high revolutionary awareness, proceeding from the fact that man is the decisive factor for all achievements and for the unswerving implementation of the party program to raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

In view of the important role of the development of the forces of production, science, education, and culture, and taking into account our own experience, particularly in the past 20 years, we will continue to allocate an important part of the national income to the fatherland's development fund, as this is an objective requirement of the enlarged reproduction, the socialist construction, the further increase in Romania's economic and technical strength, and the growth of the people's material and cultural well-being. In this respect, we will allocate in the future about 70 percent of the national income to the consumption fund and 30 percent to the fatherland's socioeconomic development. We will pay particular attention to strengthening socialist ownership in industry, agriculture, and other state and cooperative sectors, which is a decisive element of our firm progress along the road of socialism, communism, well-being, and happiness. [cheers, chants]

In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, industrial production will increase by 45-50 percent compared with 1985, at an annual rate of 7-8 percent, so that by the year 2000 it will increase 2-2.5 times. Accordingly, there are stipulations for the development of other economic branches. The national income will increase in this period by 8-10 percent annually. We will thus ensure the necessary material and financial means for both the further development of the forces of production and the increase of the people's material and cultural well-being, which is the supreme and profoundly humanistic goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

In the current 5-year plan, the agricultural production will increase at an annual rate of 5-6 percent. Of course, the main goal for agriculture is to implement the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes the modernization of agriculture and its reorganization on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, with a view to strongly increasing the vegetable and animal agricultural production and changing the peasantry's working, living, and thinking conditions. At the same time, the new agrarian revolution also presupposes a general reorganization of the planning of villages, raising the peasantry's overall cultural level, creating the necessary conditions for increasingly approximating living and working conditions in villages and towns, and further increasing economic productivity and efficiency in the entire agricultural activity.

In agriculture, we should increasingly proceed from the fact the the substantial growth of the vegetable and animal agricultural production is an objective prerequisite for successfully implementing the party program and that agriculture, along with industry, is a basic and decisive branch for the development of our society. Therefore, we should not underrate either industry or agriculture, but rather we should pay all other fields of activity. Only thus will we be able to eliminate certain contradictions that may appear occasionally and guarantee the fatherland's harmonious and balanced development, with a view to ensuring everything required for Romania's firm advance toward new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

The 1986-90 5-Year Plan is very important, I would even say decisive, for implementing the targets of the new agrarian revolution and ensuring that, by the year 2000, Romanian agriculture fully attains the targets set forth by the party program, namely to meet the people's requirements for good supplies and other requirements of the national economy. In order to attain these targets, we must resolutely work to preserve and improve the land stock and the soil and increase its productivity, by carrying out the irrigation and land improvement program and making rational use of each square meter of land. We must always bear in mind that the land, which is the decisive element of agricultural production, is the property of the entire nation; those who may use it, in a variety of ways, are dutybound to till it under the best conditions and ensure the further increase of all kinds of agricultural yields. [applause]

We must do all we can to expand the arable area by another 500,000 hectares. The grain production will continue to be the main target of the entire agricultural activity. In the 1986-90 period, the annual grain yield should reach 30-33 million metric tons. This means that we should take all necessary steps to generally disseminate our good experience in various state and cooperative agricultural units. Yields of more than 8,000 kg wheat, 9,000 kg barley, and 20,000 kg corn per hectare obtained by various front-ranking units as well as average yields in certain counties strongly prove that we have the necessary conditions to attain the targets set forth by the 13th party congress for agriculture. [cheers, chants]

We have good results and important programs for growing vegetables, vines and trees. We should take resolute steps to attain the envisaged vegetable yields and diversify vegetable varieties, in order to ensure 250-300 kg vegetables for each inhabitant of the country, thus ensuring a good public catering and proper supplies and also meeting the requirements of industry and exports.

We should also take resolute steps to implement the programs on modernizing and intensively developing vine- and tree- growing, which should lead to further increases of the production of grapes and fruits by the year 2000. At the same time, through better planning of existing plantations, we should decease the current vineries and orchards. In this respect, particular attention should be paid to concentrating these plantations in hill areas, intensifying their exploitation through improvement and modernization, ensuring the appropriate density, raising the technical maintenance level, and developing berry bushes and strawberry crops. Particular attention should also be paid to potato, sunflower, sugar beet, soybean, flax, hemp, and other crops.

The 1986-90 5-year Plan is decisive for implementing the provisions for livestock. All necessary steps should be taken to implement the program on increasing the number of cattle and other breeds. Concerning pigs and poultry, one can say that the 5-year plan provisions were generally fulfilled. All necessary steps should be taken to ensure that there is no state or cooperate unit without a strong livestock sector. We must also develop silkworm-growing and bee-keeping as important branches of the national economy. All economic units and all counties must take firmer steps to implement the programs of livestock and on increasing the production of milk, eggs, wool, and meat.

In this field, too, the achievements attained by the main state and cooperative units and many agricultural producers, as well as the yields attained, prove that the plan provisons are realistic and can be fulfilled and even exceeded. We should pay all due attention to fulfilling the development plans for fodder base, primarily the plans for rationally utilizing the existing 4 million hectares of pastures and natural grazing fields. Everyone knows the provisions of the 5-year plan and the program for various branches of agricultural activity. Everybody is familiar with available technologies and with the activity of cooperative and state enterprise workers and experts in those cooperative and state units which obtained the large crops I have just referred to. It is now decisive to firmly embark upon implementing the established programs. We have all we need for this: we have a sound technical and material base, but more than anything we have a wonderful cooperative peasantry and wonderful working people, engineers, and technicians, who are the decisive factor for implementing the goals of the new agrarian revolution and strongly developiong our socialist agriculture. [cheer chants]

We have a great program for changing nature, according to which, by the end of the current 5-year period, the total irrigated area must reach 5.5-6 million hectares; anti-soil erosion and land improvement operations should be carried out on more than 3 million hectares and the program of forestation and improvement of pastures and waterways should be implemented. The implementation of all these programs will guarantee such crops under all conditions.

The congress of the peasantry and working bodies in agriculture must examine in a highly responsible spirit and take appropiate steps to unflinchingly implement the decisions of the third agricultural congress, attain the targets of the new agrarian revolution, and raise the agricultural production to the level of our socialist society's requirements. We have all we need for this. The decisive thing now is to properly organize the work of all units and counties in unswervingly implementing the existing plans and programs.

Resolute steps should be taken to better organize and improve the activity of state agricultural enterprises, agricultural cooperative farms, and agricultural machinery stations. We must resolutely eliminate routine and conservative attitudes from the practice, thinking, and activity of certain experts and workers in these fields of activity. We must take firm steps to properly organize and specialize units and farms and establish adequate production targets in accordance with the characteristics of the land and soil-tilled by a given unit. The joint Agroindustrial Councils and counties should aim at better specialization of their agricultural production, thus ensuring the more efficient use of the land and higher agricultural yields.

Particular attention should be paid to implementing measures for proper organization of production and work and for firm application of labor and expenditure norms, with a view to further reducing production costs and increasing the efficiency of each sector of actvity. The new economic-financial mechanism should be firmly applied, so that all units can operate on the basis of the principles of self-management and self-administration and all expenses can be covered from one's own incomes, thus having to resort a little as possible to loans. Likewise, more resolute steps should be taken to further increase labor productivity and firmly apply the overall contract system, which ensures the implementation of the socialist remuneration principle, so that the income of each cooperative member and working man in agriculture depends on his work and results attained. [cheers, chants]

We should do all we can to ensure that incomes deriving from work are unlimited, while also preventing a situation in which anyone can obtain incomes without work or at the expense of somebody else's work. We should firmly apply the socialist principle: No work without bread and no bread without work. Resolute steps should also be taken to improve the activity of machinery stations, rationally utilize the machine and tractor fleet, with maximum efficiency, and produce new systems of multi-purpose agricultural machines, which carry out several agricultural operations at the same time. In the organization and performance of agricultural operations, the machinery stations and their brigades and teams must actively participate in the entire agricultural activity, including irrigations, as they are directly responsible for agricultural operations and the resulting yields and are remunerated -- both the machinery stations and their personnel -- in accordance with the yields obtained in the units in which they are working. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must pay particular attention to ensuring that the plots received by individual peasants from the cooperative farm are properly cultivated. The cooperative farm is fully responsible for the way in which such plots are managed and the yields obtained. Likewise, appropriate support and guidance should be granted to agricultural workers in noncooperativized areas for the rational use of land, the development of livestock, and other activities, which should lead to greater yields and increase the entire peasantry's contribution to the country's overall development.

While laying emphasis on developing the agricultural production in all sectors, resolute steps should also be taken to ensure that the cooperative farms and villages expand their small-scale industry, in order to better employ manpower and better use the working time of working people in agriculture, thus also increasing their incomes and the country's overall wealth. Our great agricultural targets require the full application of agricultural science in all fields, so as to create new and more productive strains of grain, vegetables, industrial plants, and so forth; to improve and create new and more productive breeds; and to develop new technologies and ways of fertilizing the soil for agricultural operations. Thus science can become an ever more active element of implementing the agrarian revolution and increasing the agricultural output in all spheres of activity. [cheers, chants]

The entire agricultural activity should be organized on the basis of the principle of self-management and self-administration. In this framework, each unit should strongly assert its spirit of initiative in making full use of the land stock and obtaining yields that make the best use of climate and soil conditions in each area and unit. The firm application of self-management, of the principles of the new economic mechanism, and of material incentives must be carried out within the framework of the overall improvement of agricultural management, as well as the management of the entire economy, proceeding from the need to increase the role of the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development and the role of the state and the democratic management bodies in all sectors, from the need to improve the activity of the management councils and general meetings of the owners, producers, and the end-users, and from the need to increase the role of working people in properly carrying out the entire activity. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, as in all other fields, we should proceed from the principle that socialism is being built with the people and for the people and that all our achievements are the result of the work of the entire nation, which unflinchingly implements the party's policy in all fields, and aims at promoting the fatherland's overall development and ensuring all the people's well-being. [cheers, chants]

We should improve the activity of management councils in state enterprises, machinery stations, and cooperative farms; we should ensure that the general meetings of cooeprative members and working people in agriculture thorughly discuss all problems connected with the furter development of our agriculture, the application of the new agrarian revolution, and the promotion of our party-state domestic and foreign policy. Likewise, it is necessary to perfect and improve the activity of all agricultural bodies, county agricultural councils, the Ministry of Agriculture, other ministries, and the National Council for Agriculture. The local and central bodies in agriculture and all other sectors must take firmer steps to eliminate any form of bureaucratism and solve efficiently and in a timely manner all problems raised by life and the smooth unfolding of the entire activity. The National Council for Agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, and all other agricultural bodies should concentrate their activity at the grass-root level, in the units, where the fate of the agricultural production is being decided. The fewer circulars and paperwork and the more grass-root work in the units, the better will be our results in implementing the new agrarian revolutions. [cheers, chants]

Being a good agricultural expert means devoting one's entire activity to firmly applying technologies and the achievements of agricultural and biological sciences in order to obtain ever richer crops, increase livestock production, and raise economic efficiency. Being an agricultural revolutionary means to always act to implement the new agrarian revolution and develop a modern agriculture of high economic efficiency and profitability. [cheers, chants]

All democratic management bodies in agriculture, the National Council for Agriculture, should promote new things more daringly and should struggle to organize activities better and increase the responsibility of all working people in villages as well as their participation in the management process. The improvement of management and of the revolutionary workers democracy is a decisive element throughout the country, including in agriculture, of the smooth development of the entire activity and the successful construction of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: The strong development of the agricultural production must also ensure the commendable implementation of the priniciples of self-management and self-administration. Proceeding from this consideration, it is necessary to make sure that contracts are fully honored and good-quality agricultural products are delivered to the state stock on time.

We must never forget that self-supply does not mean that the supply of agricultural and food products to the state stocks should be diminished in any way, as this is an objective prerequisite for proper supplies to the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, one should always bear in mind that proper supplies presuppose the fulfillment of agricultural production programs and the further increase of production, as only thus can we ensure that contracts are honored, products delivered to the state stocks, and commodity supplies secure; provided that we further increase the agricultural production, we can also ensure a supplementary quantity of products for the self-supply fund.

The food industry plays an important part in the better processing of the agricultural produce and ensuring proper supplies of high-quality products for the working people. The Ministry of Food Industry must take resolute steps to unswervingly implement the laws of the country and the decisions of the 13th congress and the Central Committee, both in the field of contracting for and taking delivery of vegetable and animal products and in the field of strongly developing the food industry and implementing the special program on food products. In this respect, we have a plan for the current 5-year period and special programs for various sectors of activity. All working people in the food industry and the ministry's leadership should work responsibly and exactingly to fulfill these programs.

We should also work to implement the forestry development programs and to protect our forests, which are one of the great assets of the entire country. The National Waters Council should ensure the proper administration and maintenance of waterways and actively participate in all irrigation, land improvement, damming, and other operations performed in this field of activity. One should always supervise the quality of water and rivers and strive to keep them as pure and clean as possible. This is a great national responsibility. We should do all we can to ensure that our people can drink a pure and clean health- and life-giving water. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of plans and programs for agriculture and other sectors also requires the further improvement of agricultural education, in close connection with practical work in agriculture and other sectors. We should pay more attention to improving the professional and technical training of the entire peasantry and all working people in agriculture. The decisive role in implementing all plans and programs in this sector devolves upon the working people, who must ensure that the latest scientific-technical achievements are applied, in order to further increase production. Generally speaking, we should intensify the political-eductional activity of raising the level of overall knowledge and fashioning the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism in our fatherland. We should base our entire political-educational activity with the peasantry, as well as with all working people, and the entire nation on the principles of scientific socialism and the revolutionary concept about the world and life, namely dialectical and historical materialism.

We must strongly develop love for what is new and the revolutionary spirit of boldness in work and through it and we must constantly fight what is old and outdated, while daringly promoting the new in all fields. This means to act in a communist and revolutionary spirit; this means to implement the programs on agricultural development. [cheers, chants]

Let us further develop the feeling of love for our forefathers' land, for our people's wonderful past, for the struggle for justice and independence, and for the principles of revolutionary humanism, while firmly unmasking backward concepts, such as chauvinism, nationalism, and any form of man's humiliation. Let us develop a spirit of brotherhood and solidarity among all working people and the entire nation in the struggle to build socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of the 13th congress decisions in agriculture and all fields of activity requires the further increase of the party's leading role and the improvement of the activity of party bodies in communal, town, and county agricultural units. Party bodies and organizations should do their best to pool the efforts of the entire peasantry and all working people to commendably fulfill the plans and programs for agriculture. The work of communists and party bodies and organizations must not be judged on the basis of statements or meetings, but rather in accordance with the timely solution of problems and the productions obtained in each unit, commune, county, and the entire country. Only thus will the communists and party bodies and organizations fulfill their tasks before the party and the people and further increase the leading role of the party, which, throughout its activity, has proved that it only has the interests of the entire nation at heart and that it is firmly determined to do its best to lead all our people toward the high peaks of communist civilization and to a free and happy life in complete freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

In my meetings and talks with many communists and working people in various sectors, including agriculture, one notes two kinds of attitudes and ways of understanding problems and of carrying out work within party organizations. Often when I ask certain people, on the spot, what the situation of agricultural production is, the answer is: Comrade secretary general, we just held the general meeting of the basic party organization and we discussed all problems very seriously. We have taken measures and we are ready to do even more. However, what is the situation of production? The answer is: Well, you see it is not so good. Thus, all sorts of justifications begin, only to note at the end that the results were very poor.

One can note the opposite attitude in other people. What is the situation of the production, comrades? Well, not so good but we have registered a 7,000-8,000 kg crop. However, we have not been able to hold the party meeting, we are not very good at making speeches; but we are doing all we can to achieve the highest quantity of wheat and corn. [applause]

At this meeting I want to frankly stress that I prefer those who speak less and use simple wording but who work for agricultural crops rather than those who are good at making speeches but do not work. [cheers, chants] I have referred to this because we have to understand, comrades, that it is necessary for us -- and I want to stress this once again -- to proceed to practical activity in the fields and on farms where crops are being decided. Le tus do all we can to ensure the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions under most favorable conditions and to acheive agriculture characterized by great productivity and great economic efficiency. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we have everything that is necessary so that in agriculture, too, we will be able to fulfill the 1986-90 5-Year Plan under favorable conditions and the programs for various fields of activity. Let us do everything so that agriculture will play an increasingly greater role in our homeland's overall development and in raising Romania to new heights of progress and civilization. I am fully convinced that all working people in agriculture will strive to demonstrate through deeds their resolute determination to make a more and more vigorous contribution to implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, and of improving the material and cultural standard of living of our homeland, the only way to achieve the well-being and happiness of our people and to ensure the homeland's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions and the party program of raising our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization and, in fact, the implementation of the development programs or plans of all nations in the world can be ensured only under conditions of peace and international cooperation. Proceeding from this truth, our party and state are carrying out broad international activity to develop relations with all states in the world, irrespective of their social systems. We have always acted and continue to act to more and more to vigorously assert in interstate relations the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage, complete renunciation of the use or threat of force, and we act to ensure the respect of the rights of each nation to choose the socioeconomic development road it likes, without any outside interference. [applause]

We are firmly determined to more vigorously expand international economic relations with all states in the world and to more and more actively participate in the international division of labor and in the world exchange of material and cultural assets. We attach great importance to implementing the long-term program adopted by the socialist CEMA member-countries and the program on scientific-technological cooperation proceeding from the need that all these programs contribute to the more rapid development of each socialist country, to increasing the strength and prestige of socialism, and to improving the material and cultural standard of living of each people. At the same time, we are intensifying economic exchanges and cooperation with all socialist countries and we are broadly developing cooperation and relations with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. We have to intensify our foreign trade activity and to fulfill export targets under most favorable conditions, to constantly improve quality, and to increase the efficiency of foreign trade.

We must constantly bear in mind that trade exchanges and international economic cooperation are a necessity for the proper progress of our overall actvity, for developing friendship and international cooperation, and for peace throughout the world. [applause, chants]

The international situation continues to be particularly serious as a result of the continuation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, of the intensification of certain military conflicts, of further aggressive actions against independent nations, and as a result of the aggravation of the world economic situation and the constant worsening of the economic situation of the deveoping countries. Taking all this into consideration, one can state that the danger of a new world war still persists and has even increased to some extent, a war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet.

This is why I want to reassert with great emphasis at the great democratic forum of farmers that we have reached a moment in mankind's history in which the basic problem is to halt the dangerous trend toward a nuclear catastrophe, to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to do all we can, before it is too late, to save mankind from destruction and to guarantee the peoples their existence, freedom, independence, and life. [cheers, chants]

To ensure the existence of each nation and the whole of mankind -- I want to repeat -- there is no alternative to completely eliminating nuclear weapons from the world. The presence of nuclear weapons in any form on the territory of a state does not mean an additional guarantee for the security of the respective people or other peoples. Nuclear weapons cannot ensure the security of any people because their use directly affects the life and existence of all nations. As I have said before, the serious accident that occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant stresses even more the great danger that is posed if we lose control over nuclear energy in any form.

Nuclear energy released through people's conscious action, through the use of nuclear weapons or even through their accidental use of following an accident cannot be controlled or guided. It will cause death and destruction without taking account of borders or a nation's ideological concepts.

Therefore, we must take very responsible action to ensure the lives of our people and all nations, and the very existence, of life on our planet by completely eliminating nuclear weapons, without chemical weapons, and without weapons in general, a world without wars, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all world nations. [cheers, chants]

We actively support the program of a stage-by-stage nuclear disarmemnt up to the year 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union. We believe that it is necessary to do everything possible to achieve, as soon as possible, an accord on halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the elimination of all nuclear weapons. Europe is to small to accept various types of nuclear weapons on the territory of any of its states. To ensure the existence of life and each European nation's independence, we do not need nuclear weapons; what we need is to have them completely eliminated from Europe and throughout the world as soon as possible. We want the farmers, cooperative members, and the working people in Romanian agriculture to be able to tend their crops and raise their livestock without fear. We want to be able to eat fruit, vegetables, milk, meat, and agricultural products without fear. This is what each man in Europe and throughout the world wants. Therefore, we must act to eliminate nuclear weapons as soon as possible, thus, remove the danger that threatens the whole of mankind. [cheers, chants]

We must act to develop friendship and cooperation on the principles of full equality an achieve a united Europe in its diversity of economic and social systems and a Europe of equal and independent nations. [applause] We speak out very firmly against any measures aimed at the utilization of outer space and we advocate the utilization of outer space by all nations for peaceful purposes alone. We must tell people the truth: star wars, in any form, is just another way to intensify and extend the nuclear arms race to outer space. Facts have proved and continue to prove that there is no anti-nuclear defense on earth or in space. On the contrary, the utilization of nuclear weapons in space can increase their destructive force even more. The only defense against nuclear weapons is their destruction and their elimination. If we have to think about the utilization of outer space, then perhaps it would be better to use the billions allocated for the militarization of outer space to work out a program aimed at struggling against drought, to protect nature and our environment. Let us wage war to achieve a better climate, combat pollution, and achieve a climate that will ensure the development of each nation from all viewpoints. Such a war is worth waging and we call upon those who think about a nuclear war in outspace to join a war aimed at defending life in space and on earth, and at achieving a better climate on our planet. [cheers, chants]

From this democratic forum of farmers, we call upon the United States and the other nuclear powers to halt any kind of nuclear tests and to achieve an appropriate accord on the final cessation of nuclear tests in any form. Similiary, we believe that it is necessary to work out a complete disarmament program that will include chemical weapons and all conventional tactical weapons so that by the year 2000, existing weapons will be reduced by at least 50 percentand that a maximum limit be established for various weapons, especially as concerns the major powers. Similarly, military forces and military expenditures must be reduced by at least 50 percent by the year 2000. Only such practice of nuclear and general disarmament will be keeping with the peoples' interests, will ensure the constant lessening of the danger of a war, and will increase trust, security and enhance cooperation among all nations in the world. [applause]

It is necessary to do everything possible to ensure the conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe with the best possible results. We support the achievement of accords at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of military forces and of certain weapons in central Europe based on proposals advanced so far, which offer a framework for implementing mutually acceptable agreemnts. At the same time, Romania will continue to act with great determination to develop trust and cooperation among all Balkan countries, to achieve on our peninsula a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign bases. We also advocate the achievement of nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents.

Romania has advocated and continues to most firmly advocate the cessation of all military conflicts and the settlement of all interstate problems by peaceful means and negotiations alone. We are firmly convinced that only negotiations are in keeping with peoples' interests and can ensure peace and international cooperation. We most firmly condemn the aggessive actions by South Africa against neighboring independent and soveriegn states. We demand the cessation of any such actions and of the apartheid policy. We support the struggle waged by the South-West African People's Organization to achieve Namibia's independence. We believe that any form of the colonialist and neocolonialist policy should be eliminated and that the full independence of every nation be ensured.

We are profoundly concerned about the grave situation existing in the world as a result of the persistence and broadening of gaps between rich and poor countries. Romania advocates a gobal settlement of underdevelopment, including the developing countries' foreign debts, and the achievement of a new world economic order. In this context, we believe that it is necessary to organize an international conference wthin the United Nations which should be attended on the basis of equal rights by both the developing and the developed countries in order to reach general accords aimed at overcoming the current problems in the world economy and achieving cooperation on the basis of full equality and equity which will favor more rapid progress of the countries lagging behind and which will also ensure a smooth development of all states and of the world economy. This is the only way to overcome the world economic crisis and to ensure each nation's socioeconomic development. [applause]

Although world problems are particularly grave an complex, we are firmly convinced that the peoples, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, by acting unitedly and by closely cooperating, will be able to halt the trend of events toward a nuclear catastrophe and bring about the resumption of the trend toward detente, cooperation, and peace in the international arena. By taking united action, the peoples can ensure the building of a better and more just world in which each nation is able to develop in complete security, freedom, and independence. [cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum of the Romanian farmers, once again I want to express our people's firm determination to work most resolutely, together with all peoples in the world and all peace-loving forces everywhere, for the triump of reason, for disarmament, primiarly nuclear disarmament, peace safeguarding the nations' supreme right to life, and understanding and cooperation in a world free of wars and weapons, in a world of peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: We are at the beginning of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Therefore, the congress of farmers and of working people in agriculture, in discussing and adopting the decisions in connection with the current 5-year plan and programs, and those up to the year 2000, must establish the most appropriate measures to fulfill this year's plan with the best of results.

I hope you have noted that I have not voiced a lot of criticism, although, frankly speaking, there are many things to be said. However, I did not do so proceeding from the fact that the congress agenda is very comprehensive and I have let the congress participants examine all problems in a highly critical and self-critical spirit. I hope that the congress discussions will fully justify this my trust by the way the proceedings take place. [applause]

Everything possible must be done to properly implement the plan provisions and programs for 1986 aimed at increasing the vegetable and animal agricultural production, thus, setting a lasting basis for optimally fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. In all areas -- in industry, agriculture, in the other sectors, in science, education, and culture -- more determined action must be taken, with greater exactingness and perseverance, in order to strengthen order, the sense of reponsibility, and discipline in all areas.

Let us do all we can so that each socioeconomic unit becomes a citadel of socialist and communist construction. [applause] Let us work so that each party organization, each working people's collective will become a strong revolutionary force that will ensure the resolute implementation of the historic decisions of the 13th congress and of the party program which ensure our homeland's elevation to further heights of progress and civilization, a constant improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of all our nation, the constant strengthening of the material and cultural potential of our homeland, and the independence and sovereignty of Romania. [cheers chants]

The great democratic forum of the farmers and working people in agriculture through the debates and through decisions that will be adopted, must bring about a strong qualitative and revolutionary change and a new spirit of work in all areas. I am fully convinced that the proceedings of the great democratic forum will be in keeping with the exactingness and requirements of the new development stage of our people and that all participants in the congress, all farmers, and all working people will act with even greater determination and devotion to most favorably implement the targets aimed at developing our socialist agriculture, at vigorously increasing production, and at improving the general development level of our homeland in order to improve the general development level of farmers and to bring the working and living conditions in villages -- I want to repeat this -- closer to those in towns. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish complete success to the proceedings of the great democratic forum of farmers and working people in agriculture. I want to extend to you, the participants in this third farmers' congress, to the working people in villages, and to all our people wishes for increasingly greater achievements in order to more vigorously increase the role played by agriculture in the homeland's socioeconomic development and to raise Socialist Romania to greater heights of progress, civilization, and well-being. I wish you much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

30 May Debates

AU301312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1139 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1986 -- On May 30 continued proceedings of the third congress of the Steering Councils of the Socialist Agricultural Units, of all the Romanian farmers, of the Working People's Councils in the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, in Bucharest. Many participants took the floor during the debates in plenum, stressing the important part of the ideas and orientations carried in the speech made at the opening of proceedings by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, play in the development of agriculture, a basic sector of the Romanian economy.

The debates occasioned a large exchange of experience bringing to the force the possibilities of the Romanian -- state and cooperative -- agriculture to turn out large, certain and stable crops. The speakers also pointed out the preoccupations of the zootechnical workers with enhancing the number of head and the animal production, with improving and modernizing activities in the field, and brought to the force the important role incumbent on agricultural research and education in point of materializing the tasks set in the field for this year and for the entire five-year period. They also highlighted the measures taken by the food industry in view of enhancing production, better capitalizing the raw materials, diversifying the structure and upgrading the equality of products.

Proceedings continue?

Further Details

AU301958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1985 -- In the afternoon, proceedings continued within the fifth [as received] congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the Conference of the Working People's Councils in State-Run Farming Enterprises, the conference of the Working People's Councils in Stations for the Mechanization of Agriculture, conference of the Working People's Councils in Enterprises of the Food Industry and Farm Produce Acquisition, the meeting of the Working People's Council in silvicultural units.

Dinca Elected Council Chairman

AU311343 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0853 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/5/1986 -- The third Romanian farmers congress concluded on Saturday. The participants adopted the documents submitted for debate and endorsed the development programmes of Romanian agriculture for this year and the whole five-year period spanning 1986-1990.

The congress decided that the opening speech made by the RCP general secretary, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, shall make up action and work programmes for all the party bodies and organizations with tasks in agriculture, for all the people working in villages.

The congress resolution and the call on all the people working in agriculture, on all villagers were adopted next. At the last item on the agenda the congress unanimously adopted the membership of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management.

Ion Dinca, CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee member, Romanian first deputy premier, was re-elected chairman of the National Council and of its Executive Bureau.

Council Composition Reported

AU311802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1711 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1986 -- The proceedings of the third congress of the management boards of socialist farming units, of all farmers, of the Councils of Working People in the food industry, silviculture and water management concluded on Saturday, May 31.

On the last day, congress debates continued in plenum. After a number of addresses, it was shown that as many as 325 comrades, representing units in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management, ministeries and other central institutions, party and state county bodies, research and learning institutes, farmers and farming workers in all areas and counties, took the floor during the plenum debates and the fifth congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farmers, as well as in conferences and meetings. Considering that the major problems had been discussed, the presidium proposed discussions should end and the proposal was approved.

The participants approved a resolution on the adoption of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech to the congress as a programme of action and work for all the working people in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management.

Then the documents in the congress agenda were approved - Report of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management on the Fulfilment of the Tasks Under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan and the Measure Taken to Fulfil and Overfulfil the Plan for 1986; Report on the Tasks Incumbent on Agriculture, the Food and Farm Produce Acquisition Industry, Silviculture and Water Management Under the Resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP, the National Plan for Romania's Socioeconomic Development Over 1986-1990, and special programmes; Programme for the Implementation of the Programme for Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency by Territorial Units; Programme for the Rational use of Chemicals in Fertilization, Disease and Pest Control Operations, With a View to Preventing Polluting Effects on the Environment and Human Health.

The National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management was set up.

The congress unanimously approved the composition of the council, which is made up of 1,169 members.

In its first plenum session, the National Council of Agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management elected Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the council's Executive Bureau.

The plenary meeting elected Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of the food and farm produce acquisition industry; Gheorghe David, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of agriculture; Marin Vasile, chairman of the council of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms; Eugen Tarhon, minister of silviculture; Ion Badea, chairman of the National Water Council; and Tiberiu Muresan, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, deputy chairman of the National Council. Constanta Balint, secretary of state in the Ministry of Food and Farm Produce Acquisition Industry, and Ion Viorel Davidoiu, deputy minister of agriculture, were elected secretaries of the council. Doina Vasilescu, Ferdinand Nagy, Florea Gruia, Adeline Popescu Operea, Marin Capisiszu, Maria Stefan, Ion Rusinaru, Nicolae Giosan, Neculai Mantz, Costica Leu, Florentin-Doru Cirpanu, Ioan Hera Cristian, Gheorghe Dinu, and Marin Ion were elected members of the council's Executive Bureau.

The resolution and call of the congress were also unanimously adopted.

EC FOOD IMPORT BAN ENDS; LOSSES TOTAL $25 MILLION

LD311655 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1552 GMT 31 May 86

[By Dragan Blagojevic]

[Text] Brussels, May 31 (TANJUG) -- The decision on the control of radioactivity of agricultural products imported from other countries into the European Community came in force today. The decision has put an end to the ban on food imports from six East European Countries and Yugoslavia, imposed on May 12 as a "health protection" measure against the consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

The control of products for radioactivity will be conducted in dependence on the degree of contamination in the country of origin, it is said in the decision.

Immediately after the Chernobyl accident, Yugoslavia offered the community cooperation in the exchange of data on radiation, and sent information about radioactivity in Yugoslavia, but did not receive any data on radiation in the EC countries, whereby the agreement on EC-Yugoslav cooperation which provides for consultations in case of dispute was violated.

Some governments and circles in the community found it unjustified that Yugoslavia should be included in the ban. However, the interests of the "EC agricultural policy" prevailed, as was assessed by the European parliament's delegation for relations with Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government vehemently protested against this unilateral and discriminatory measure, and the council for EC-Yugoslav cooperation concluded on May 15 that the ban on food imported from Yugoslavia should be "reconsidered." This, however, has not happened to date.

The establishing by the EC of a "danger zone" of one thousand kilometres around Chernobyl cost Yugoslav exporters some 25 million dollars in immediate losses.

FRG'S BANGEMANN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD301944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia have been close, comprehensive and intensive for years, especially in the economic sphere. Last year, their bilateral trade exceeded 10 billion German marks for the first time, FRG Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann said in an interview with the Yugoslav dailies DELO and OSLOBODJENJE.

Bangemann favourably assessed the Yugoslav programme of economic stabilization, citing the balance of payments surplus, larger exports and regular servicing of the foreign debt as notable achievements.

Bangemann recalled that Yugoslavia repaid a total of 10.8 billion dollars over the 1980-1985 period, noting that the "continuity and improved payment ability have strengthened the western bank's confidence in the Yugoslav economy."

Bangemann stressed that his government will continue its active contribution to the measures for consolidation of the Yugoslav economy in accordance to its possibilities.

Bangemann replied affirmatively when asked about the possible participation of Yugoslav enterprises and institutes in Europe's Eureka high-technology programme.

Speaking about the problem of reintegration of Yugoslav returnees from West Germany to Yugoslavia (there are about 300,000 Yugoslav workers in the FRG with 300,000 dependants), Bangemann stressed that talks on an agreement to resolve the problem should be resumed as soon as possible. The West German Government recently confirmed its interest in the issue and its readiness to assist in the reintegration of Yugosalv workers in small enterprises, especially in underdeveloped sectors of the economy and less developed regions in Yugoslavia.

FRG 'DECEPTION' NOTED IN NUCLEAR PLANT MISHAP

LD021146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG) -- The nushing up of the accident which occurred at the nuclear power plant in Hamm, Federal Republic of Germany, on May 4, is an act of deception, writes the Yugoslav daily BORBA today. According to the daily, it is hardly probable that the management of the damaged power plant could have alone successfully concealed the fact that the accident had happened and ascribed the increased radiation level round the plant and in the vast Rhine region to a radiation plume from Chernobyl. It was probably helped by politically-charged propaganda salvoes exchanged between the antagonistic military blocs, concludes BORBA and notes that these accusations and counter-accusations are not abating.

The Yugosalv daily maintains that this resulted in what should never have happened -- i.e., Europe was not warned of the need for intensifying preventive measures, as it was not, either, in the cases of recent accidents at the British and French nuclear power plants.

From these accidents, BORBA concludes that Chernobyl was certainly not the only such case and that nobody can be sure that there will not be others and how disastrous they might be.

DEFENSE MANEUVERS PROCEED 'SUCCESSFULLY'

ID011808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 1 June 86

[Text] Pula, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- A combined exercise with the aim of testing the preparedness of all the structures of All-People's Defense, the Yugoslav People's Army, and Territorial Defense has been held successfully in part of the Istrian peninsula. The exercise was carried out on land, at sea, and in the air.

It was assessed that the civil structures of All-People's Defense, the commands and units carried out all the tasks assigned to them successfully, beginning with mobilization and the maintenance of buildings to the execution of all the other military tasks.

There were no injuries and no major damage was caused during the exercise. The most successful participants -- individuals -- were decorated.

CROATIAN YOUTH CONGRESS CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS

LD011957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Young people in the SR of Croatia resolutely demand the overcoming of socioeconomic difficulties, expressing their full readiness for an even more active involvement in the struggle for socioeconomic stabilization. They see the possibilities of social development primarily in the development of new technologies, based on the knowledge and creativity of workers, reaffirmation of socialist production of commodities and the productive employment of young expert cadres.

These are some of the main messages of the 11th Congress of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation, which ended in Zagreb this afternoon with the delegates singing a song, "Comrade Tito, We Swear To You." About 1,000 delegates and guests took part in the 3-day gathering of the young people of this republic.

Today's plenary session began with the adoption of a report on the work in four congressional commissions, in which 160 delegates spoke and 35 submitted written contributions.

Young people are calling for radical changes, putting in the foreground the problems of their employment, the resolving of their housing question, the raising of schoolchildren's and students' standard, as well as the more consistent implementaton of the education reform and pooling with associated labor.

The delegates also held a broad discussion on the question of building nuclear plants in our country. In connection with a proposed amendment whereby the congress should come out for or against the cessation of the construction of nuclear plants in Croatia and Yugoslavia until the nuclear program and the stategy of energy development is reexamined in depth, the majority of the delegates expressed their conviction that the congress should not decide for or against nuclear plants, all the more for the fact that there had been no broad discussion on the subject among the members of the youth organization.

Therefore, the formulation was accepted, requiring that the reponsibility of republican organs, institutions and individuals who adopt and implement decisions on the further use of nuclear energy and modern technology in everyday life and work be sought; the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation will continue to insist that modern technology be applied only when all the technological processed have been mastered. They also advocated that the whole youth organization discuss these questions and that they fight for their stances in the framework of the organizations and institutions of our system in a democratic, well-argued and professional debate.

The reports of the commissions also stressed the need for strengthening cadres and providing a higher quality of ideo-political training of the membership and a greater degree of representation of young people in the delegate and political system. Delegates also advocated an improvement in voluntary youth work, and proposed that pupils' and students' work in the fields be recognized as practical experience and as part of one's working life for unemployed young people.

Serious warnings were also made about tendencies toward young peoples' loss of confidence in the Socialist Youth Federation and about phenomena of factinalism intolerance toward various opinions, the lack of responsibility for failures committed, and the exploitation of the youth organization by individuals for the realization of personal interest.

In this context, at the final plenary session, there were also attacks by several delegates who, in a polemical tone, pointed to the failings in the work of the youth organization and its leadership. As for the assessment of the congress itself, the view of delegates was that its true success would be measured in terms of the extent to which agreed actions would be realized in practice by effective activity beginning with the basic federation organizations, up to the highest forums.

Delegates at the congress later adopted an action-political program of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation for the coming 4-year period. In it the main guidelines for the activity of the youth organization on questions of vital interest to young people were specified: housing, employment, education and science, activity in the political system and the organization of free time. The successful realization of the program requires greater responsibility and togetherness accompanied by more work and knowledge, which implies that the youth organization must be more reliant on its own initiatives and develop an awareness in young people that their interests are a constituent part of the interests of the Yugoslav working class.

Delegates also adopted changes and amendments to the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation statute in which the greatest innovation is that there is no longer to be an upper age limit for membership in the youth organization. An age limit, it is explained, is not in the real interests of the membership and the organization, and therefore the orientation at present is that the federation membership must, above all, be drawn away from the social class interests of young people.

Marko Belinic, a member of the Council of the Federation, addressed the congress and supported the actions of the young people. Delegates also adopted decision on the award of the Red Flower -- the highest award of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation -- to Ivo Druzic, for his contribution to the development and activity of the youth organization.

ECONOMIC CRIMES INCREASE IN MONTENEGRO

LD302024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 30 May 86

[Summary] Titograd, 30 May (TANJUG) -- According to the information presented at today's session of the Socio-Political Chamber of Montenegro Assembly, the number of cases and damage caused to socially-owned property as a result of economic crimes in the republic are on the rise. Forty-three percent of all reported crimes are those of economic type. The damage done to socially-owned property last year as a result of economic crimes is estimated at over 25 billion dinars or an increase of 116 percent compared with the previous year. It was stressed at the session that the way to curb economic crimes is by changing legal regulations and introducing stricter sentences for this type of crime.

ACADEMICS DISMISSED FOR SERBIAN NATIONALISM

LD301838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 30 May 86

[Summary] Banjaluka, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The Banjaluka LC Municipal Committee has expelled Dr Miodrag Zec, 35 and given a final warning to the junior lecturer Ljubomir Zolotic, 34, from the Economics Faculty of Banjaluka University. Dr Jovan Dusanic, 36, has also been expelled from a basic LC organization at the same institution. All three have been accused of Serbian nationalism and of denigrating the achievements of socialist self-management and the person of Comrade Tito.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT TO DECIDE 'KOSOVO CASE'

LD021115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav court should be making a decision at its first session in June on yet another sensitive "Kosovo case." In concrete terms, it is to decide whether it will assess the constitutionality of the solution concerning the formation of a commission for examining the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins in the municipalityof Titovo Mitrovica.

The initiative for starting up proceedings was made by Streten Komadina form Titova Mitrovica, who is convinced that the commission for emigration restricts the rights of Serbs and Montenegrims to go where they want, and that by dragging out the granting of consent for emigration, it is hampering their employment outside Kosovo. He considers this to be a violation of the SFRY Constitution.

The initiative is 3 years old. During this time, the Constitutional Court, in an agreement with them, [as received] decided on a more broadly based examination of the work of the commission for emigration in order to be able to distinguish between constitutional-legal questions and possible weaknesses in their work which are not in keeping with the constitution and the law.

The investigating judge, Ramadan Vranici, gathered together the solutions or reports of all the municipalities in Kosovo on the formation of a commission for emigration and the decision on the formation of a commission of the Provincial Executive Council.

It is evident from this sizeable "dossier" that the executive councils of all municipalities formed commissions for emigration, following the counterrevolutionary outburst in 1981, in order to examine the causes of emigration and to provide opinions and proposals to the competent organs in order to prevent it.

The commissions are obliged to talk with the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, who announce their intention to leave, about the motives for their departure.

In his report, Judge Vanici states that the commissions have been formed in accordance with the regulations -- both federal and municipal. Executive councils can form permanent and temporary commissions and working parties for the consideration of questions which are being prepared for the assembly and give their views and suggestions on this to the Executive Council.

However, Vranici also indicates the omissions of some solutions on the formation of commissions and in their work.

In some commissions, only the chair and members of the commission are appointed, and in others (Titova Mitrovica, Prizren, Djakovica, Gnjilane and others), the tasks are specified in general terms or with insufficent precision. As a result, these commissions have operated as organs instead of working parties, Vranici concludes.

Until 1984 the commissions understood and implemented their task of providing information on the departure of Serbs and Montenegrins in a way which involved the preliminary consideration of the reasons for the handing in of their notice to leave, and they then gave "the green light" to internal affairs authorities to issue departure documents if the emigration was not under duress. The issuing of departure document is, in any case, a "technical" question within the purview of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

In the middle of 1984 the Provincial Executive intervened and municipal commission stopped this practice. But not all of them. In Djakovica, according to a report form this municipality, from this year requests to emigrate are submitted direct to the commission and it assesses whether emigration is under duress, and if not, issues a confirming note.

The commission in Djakovica has banned the court from certifying contracts on the purchase or sale of immoveable possessions belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins until it "gives its verdict" as to whether the contract was signed under duress. In the municipality it is assessed that this prevents emigration.

Vranici declares that such methods employed by the commission in Djakovica are not permitted by any regulation.

In presenting these facts, Vranici will propose to the court that proceedings are not initiated to assess the constitutionality of the solutions on the formation of a commission in Titova Mitrovica, because they have not led to an infringment of the constitution. However, he believes that the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, in a letter to the SFRY Assembly, should indicate all the facts and phenomena in connection with the commissions for emigration so that it adopt a stance and take the appropriate measures.

It remains to be seen what the Constitutional Court will decide.

CONFERENCE VIEWS STATUS OF MACEDONIAN NATION

LD311636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Delcevo, 31 May (TANJUG) -- In the framework of the Yugoslav event "Goce's Days," the final part of which is being held in Delcevo, a meeting was held this morning which was addressed by Mihail Danev, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee presidium. In addition to a large number of citizens of Delcevo and other towns in eastern Macedonia, the meeting was attended by Dimce Eblovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, republican leaders and historians from Yugoslavia who are participating in a symposium on the topic of national minorities and cooperation in the Balkans.

In contradiction of the historical truths which are irrefutable, the neighboring Balkan countries of Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania harbor anachronistic and absurd historically outdated nationalist appetites even today. These insult and negate in the most crude way the national sentiments and interests of the Macedonian people and the dignity of mankind in general. In these countries the rights of the Macedonian minority are persistently negated and the violent process of assimilation is being continued. Even the very position of Macedonia as a constituent party of the SFRY is denied.

This is in contradiction to the basic interests of the people of these countries and throughout the Balkans. At the same time it is crude interference in the internal affairs of our country and disrespect for international principles on the rights of the indivdual and national minorities.

Despite all this, Danev concluded, the independent identity of the Macedonian nation and its dignity permeates beyond the Balkans into all progressive environments and perceptions of contemporary mankind.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Vranje; 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- A special session of the working group for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in chemical and oil industries between the SFRY and the USSR was held over the past 3 days in the Zavarivac specialized work organization of Vranje. At the end of the 3-day session, an agreement was signed on the further development and promotion of cooperative relations in this sphere up to 1990. The need was also stressed during the session for this cooperation to continue even in the period after, up to the year 2000. Technical and technological equipment to be manufactured under the agreement should be of world standards. The agreement envisages deliveries of complete assembly lines and generating units for chemical and oil industries, including equipment for biotechnological processes, rubbers, and plastics industries and equipment for protecting the human environment. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 1 Jun 86 LD]

BUSES FOR CUBA -- Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav bus manufacturer Ikarus of Belgrade has delivered 200 buses and a large quantity of spare parts estimated at around 8 million dollars to Cuban partners from Janaury to May this year. The buses have been dispatched to Cuba from the port of Koper on the northern Adriatic. Ikarus plans to effect deliveries of buses, special purpose vehicles and parts worth around 50 million dollars to partners in Poland, Angola, Cuba, Guinea, and other countries by the end of the year. Negotiations regarding deliveries of a further 400 buses to Cuba and Angola are currently underway. Ikarus produced around 1,500 buses for town transport last year. Thirty-seven percent of the production was exported. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0931 GMT 28 May 6 LD]